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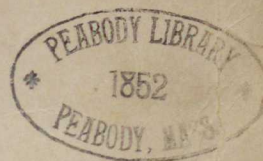
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THEODORE MOODY OSBORNE.

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"HISTORY OF ESSEX CO."

1888.



CHAPTER LXV.

PEABODY.

BY THEODORE MOODY OSBORNE.

Preliminary—Topography—Early Settlements.

THE town of Peabody occupies a part of the territory originally belonging to the old town of Salem. Its boundaries are nearly the same as those of the old Middle Precinct of Salem, which was set off in 1710, and it continued to be a part of Salem until the incorporation of the district of Danvers, in 1752. It was separated from Danvers under the name of South Danvers in 1855, (May 18), and the name of Peabody was assumed in 1868. Previously to 1710, it formed a part of the first parish of Salem, and was identified with Salem in every respect.

It will be seen, therefore, that the early history of Peabody is in many ways inseparable from that of Salem. Its farmers were represented in the Salem town-meeting, and some of them at times held office in the town. Its sturdy yeomanry formed part of the training bands of the old town, and was called out to do service in all the frontier warfare of that early period. Its religious interests were centred in the old First Church, and the record of its proprietary interests is found with that of all the other lands belonging to the town of Salem. There was therefore, during nearly a whole century of the settlement of the town, no occasion for any separate chronicle of the lives or interests of the families who lived in this part of Salem, and for nearly half a century after the establishment of the Middle Precinct, the people were still one with Salem in everything but parish affairs.

For more than another century the parish was part of the town of Danvers, and its history is largely one with that of Danvers. It has had only about thirty years of independent existence.

An effort, however, has been made to select from the historic archives of Salem and Danvers some portions belonging to this locality, and to trace the beginning and growth of the community which has developed into the busy manufacturing town of Peabody, as we see it to-day.

The limits of this sketch have not permitted the introduction of extended genealogical details, nor the description of the many old houses and localities whose interest belongs rather to family than to town history. It is designed to give an outline of the growth of the town, which it is to be hoped may be at some future time enlarged by others who are specially qualified to discuss the different branches of town history. If by means of this sketch an impulse may be given to the study of the history of his native town, the writer will be repaid for his efforts.

TOPOGRAPHY.—When Endicott and his companions arrived on the shores of Salem in 1628, their first settlements were made along the shores of the sea and the rivers which surround the present city of Salem. The struggle for existence was at first too severe to permit of extensive improvements in building roads and developing farming lands more remote from the natural highway which the water furnished from one group of houses to another.

Wood in his "New England's Prospect" says, speaking of Salem, "There be more canowes in this town than in all the whole Patent, every household having a water-horse or two." The canoes were inspected by order of the quarterly court.

But very soon the wonderful energy of those heroic Puritans led them to build roads and bridges which should open up the surrounding territory, and to improve the lands lying farther from the sea.

The country to the north and north-west of the first settlements was very early explored, and the region toward the boundary of Lynn and Reading was found to be an excellent agricultural country. Several large ponds of fresh water were found in this part of Salem, or on its boundaries, and the region about the head of the North River was distinguished by the confluence of several large brooks of clear and sparkling water, which probably gave rise to the name by which this locality, now the centre of the village of Peabody, was designated in the early grants—the name of Brooksby.

The middle precinct and the village were together often spoken of in early times as "The Farms," and the settlers were called "The Farmers," in distinction from the dwellers in the town proper of Salem, most of whom lived by commerce, or followed the sea, or plied the various trades and industries of town life.

Through the region of Brooksby a road was opened to Salem Village (now Danvers Centre), which had been at first accessible only by boat up the Wooleston River (now the Danvers River).

The ancient way, in use while Essex Street was still a wilderness, followed Broad Street up to the boundary of the commons. From a point on the Salem turnpike, some distance beyond where Boston Street now turns from Essex Street, a road turned sharply to the right, and coming round the head of the inlet which in those days extended to the south of Boston Street, went on toward Brooksby over the high land by Gallows Hill. By this road it is said that Governor Endicott used to ride from the town to his estate in the Village. The location of this old road may still be traced, and there are still some buildings on the line of the ancient way. Subsequently a branch of this road was made from what is now Proctor's Court, along the line of Goodhue Street to Trask's lower mills (now called Frye's Mills), whence, by turning in a southerly direction, the traveller came into the other road at a point on Trask's Plain, near the great elm which stands in the middle

of the street, with the date 1707 on a stone at its base, and which is known as the "big tree." In 1715 the road leading from the middle precinct meeting-house to Salem was referred to as "y^e highway that leads into y^e North field by Trask's Fulling-Mill."

At the lowest point on Boston Street, just about where Goodhue Street and Boston Street meet, an arm of the sea crossed the road, large enough to admit of boats passing up and down. Across this inlet a bridge was built, known as the Town Bridge, which became a historic landmark. At that time the salt water inlets were much more extensive than now. The changes of elevation caused by building the streets and houses of the city, the accumulation of soil brought down by the various streams, and, in later years, the construction of extensive systems of railroads have tended gradually to fill up many of the inlets which were then accessible. The sea has not for many years approached within a considerable distance of the place where the Town Bridge once stretched across the water, and the street now crosses the lowest part of the hollow (which bears the unctuous name of Blubber Hollow, from the materials used in the early manufacture of leather in that vicinity) on solid ground.

The general aspect of Brooksby at that early time may be imagined from its present characteristics, and from what has come down from the history of that day. While a large part of the town must have been much more thickly wooded, it is plain, from the language of the early grants, that there were considerable areas of meadow "fitt to mowe," and large extents of barren hillside, swamp and pasture, such as are seen to-day. The North River was open to boats at high tide nearly or quite to the mill-pond where Captain Trask built his first mill—one of the earliest in the Commonwealth. This stream, whose shores were doubtless wooded to the edge of the upland, carried down a large volume of fresh water from Brooksby, and was a beautiful bit of scenery, hard to reconstruct in imagination from the muddy and foul stream of to-day, crossed and recrossed by the railroad, and carrying the drainage of great manufactories. The brooks themselves were much larger than now. The stripping away of the forest about their sources, the intercepting of surface water by the streets and constructions of the town, and the use of large quantities of water for domestic and manufacturing purposes, have combined to diminish greatly the flow of water in the ancient beds; and if one of the early settlers were to look on the turbid streams that now flow by walled and underground channels through the town, he would find it hard indeed to realize that this was the beautiful Brooksby of old, with its clear and sparkling streams, green with woodland foliage to the water's edge, and surrounded at intervals with meadows dotted with herds of cattle. A considerable part of the woodland consisted of a heavy and valuable growth of oak timber.

A large variety of trees and plants are native to the soil, and many more have since been introduced. Two at least of the flowering plants which give character to its fields and hills were introduced by the early settlers—the woodwax or gorse, golden bright on the pasture slopes, and the *chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, or white weed, sometimes of late called daisy, which tradition says was brought in by Governor Endicott himself. There must, however, have been a very great similarity, at least in the outline and aspect of that part of the town which has never been occupied by dwellings, to its present appearance.

There are many interesting localities whose natural beauties are great, and which contain striking and peculiar geological formations. Ship Rock, a huge boulder in South Peabody, near the station on the South Reading Branch Railroad, is owned by the Essex Institute, and is surrounded by interesting marks of glacial action. There are several high hills, from whose summits are seen broad expanses of landscape and wide reaches of the sea, extending far down the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay.

✦ **EARLY SETTLERS.**—It is not known where the very earliest settlement within the present limits of the town of Peabody was made. By 1633 there were some settlers in Brooksby.

✦ Before 1635 Captain William Trask, the ancestor of the Trask family in this vicinity, received a grant of about fifty acres at the head of the North River, near the present location of the square in Peabody. Here he built his first grist-mill, at a point near where Wallis Street crosses the railroad. The mill-pond, originally of considerable extent, remained in use for some mechanical purposes until within twenty years, when it was filled and a street laid out across it. The pond collected the water of the three principal brooks from which Brooksby took its name. About this mill, near the meeting of the Boston road and the road to Salem Village (now Danvers), a small village soon sprang up, several house-lots having been granted near the mill. Richard Adams had a grant of five acres in the vicinity in 1637, and William Hathorne was given a ten-acre lot near the mill about the same time. Thomas Goldthwaite is believed to have settled in this vicinity.

Captain William Trask was one of the earliest settlers with Endicott. He was a man of much natural energy of character, and filled a variety of public stations. He owned several tracts of land, which he brought under cultivation, besides carrying on the mills. He was prominent as a military leader, and was the captain of the train-band from its beginning. His services in the Pequot War in 1636 and 1637 were rewarded with additional grants of land by the General Court, and his funeral in 1666 was observed with great military parade, and honored by the whole surrounding country. He was one of the surveyors or "layers out" of the lands granted by the town of Salem to

settlers in the vicinity. The land included in the limits of the settlement was considered as belonging to the community as a whole, and was granted by the town or the "seven men" to whom that authority was delegated, to such persons and in such quantities as seemed to them most likely to insure the healthy growth of the settlement, the establishment of various useful trades and occupations, and the gathering of an industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing community. These grants were generally made in the first instance with only a general indication of their locality, and the boundaries were then measured and defined by the "layers-out," who usually entered the record of their location soon after the first grant.

About 1640 Captain Trask built another mill about half a mile down the stream from the first, near where Grove Street now is, and soon after removed it to what is now known as Frye's Mills. On March 30, 1640, it is recorded that "Captain Trask hath leave to set up a tyde myll upon the North River, pvided he make passadge for a shalloppe from halfe flood to full sea." In October, 1640, the mill was completed, and half an acre was granted to him adjoining it. This mill also became the centre of a settlement. In September, 1640, while this mill was building, or soon after its completion, Captain Trask received a fatherly admonition from the court "to be more carefull about his grinding & Towle takeing." Previous to 1663 Captain Trask's mills held the monopoly of this business. John Trask, at one time, some complaint being made, agreed in behalf of his father with the town that they would "make as good meale as at Lin, and that when they could not supply the towne for want of water or in any other respect," then they would "provide to send it to Lin upon their own charge and have it ground there."

In 1636 Colonel Thomas Reed, one of the original company, received a grant of three hundred acres, including Buxton's Hill, formerly known as Reed's Hill, and extending to the present location of Endicott Street on the east, bounded southerly by the brook, and extending on the west and north to the Ipswich road, and across the road leading to Salem Village, including the Rogers' farm. This large and valuable tract of land afterwards came into the possession of Daniel Epps, who was prominent in the formation of the middle precinct in 1710.

December 21, 1635, it was ordered "that Mr. Cole shall have a farme of three hundred acres in the place where his cattle are by Brooksby and Captain Trask and the rest of the surveyors are to lay it out and bound it according to their discretion, provided in case Mr. Cole be disposed to part with it by sale that he make his first profer unto the towne upon reasonable terms." This was a common condition in the early grants. On the 28th of the same month we find the more formal record after the survey had been made. "Granted unto Robert Cole, his Heirs and Assigns three hundreth acres of land whereof

forty acres in Marshe fitt to be mowed lying and being about three miles from Salem westward upon a fresh water brook called the North brook."

This grant included Proctor's corner and a part of Felton's Hill. It was sold in 1638 to Emanuel Downing, and was leased and cultivated by John Procter, who settled in Salem about 1660, and who was one of the most prominent victims of the witchcraft delusion.

John Thorndike had a very early grant in the northwestern part of the town, which he soon afterward gave up, taking land in Salem Village. He also owned land in Rockville, near Lieutenant Johnson's. The land given up by him was afterwards granted to other settlers in smaller lots, of twenty, forty and fifty acres, among others to John Sanders, Henry Herrick, William Bound, Edmund Marshall, Thomas Antrum, William Walcott, Robert Cotta and Edmund Batter, mostly in 1636 and 1637.

A considerable number of these small grants lying together were purchased of the owners by Robert Goodell, and with a grant to him of forty acres made up a farm of over five hundred acres, which was laid out to him in 1652. William King had a grant of forty acres in the northern part of Peabody in 1636.

On October 9, 1637, Edmund Batter received a grant of one hundred acres of upland and twelve acres of meadow. On December 25, (it seems the "seven men" did not observe Christmas Day), a farther grant of thirty acres was made to him, and the former grant is referred to as "at Brooksby," and as having been formerly granted to Mr. Thorndike. This shows that the whole region, even the northwestern part of the farms, was called Brooksby. Mr. Batter was prominent among the early settlers, and owned land in the town of Salem, near North Street, at one time.

Next to Robert Goodell's land on the west was a grant made to Rev. Edward Norris January 21, 1640, which was afterward bought by Joseph Pope, in 1664. This grant gave the name to Norris' brook. It was north of Brookdale.

Mrs. Anna Higginson had a grant of one hundred and fifty acres made in 1636, near the last-named grants, just south of Mr. Goodell's farm. It was sold to John Pickering in 1652, and two years later he sold it to John Woody and Thomas Flint. Some of the descendants of the latter still reside in the vicinity.

The farm of Job Swinerton, acquired partly by various grants from 1637 on, and partly by purchase, lay partly in the extreme northwestern part of the present town. Some of his descendants, of the same name, have continued to live in the vicinity.

Captain Samuel Gardner's farm was just west of Mr. Norris' grant, toward the extreme boundary of the town.

John Humphrey, one of the original grantees under the first charter, and a man of considerable importance in the early colony, received at various times from 1632 to 1658 grants of land, chiefly from

the General Court, amounting to fifteen hundred acres, of which five hundred lay in Salem, about the pond which bears his name, sometimes called Sun-
taug Lake. In May, 1635, he received a grant from the General Court of "500 acres of land and a freshe pond, with a little ileland conteyning about two acres." This island was so highly esteemed as a place of security in case of attack by Indians that the right was reserved for the inhabitants of Salem and Saugus (now Lynn) to build store-houses on it "for their vse in tyme of neede." Block-houses were erected there in 1676, but there is no record of any fighting there. The grant of this pond to John Humphrey is believed to be the only specific grant of a "great pond," that is, a pond over forty acres in extent, before the colonial ordinances of 1640 and '47, which made all such ponds free fisheries for the public, with right of access over the lands of those bordering on the water; and this pond is therefore the only great pond in the State in which fishing is not free to the public. The town of Lynnfield has, in recent years, acquired a small piece of land on the margin of the pond, whereby its inhabitants have the right to fish in it.

Mr. Humphrey was one of the justices of the Quarter Court, and was prominent in town and colony affairs. In 1642 a considerable part of his lands were sold on execution to Robert Saltonstall.

Near Mr. Humphrey's grant was William Clarke's farm, from whom Clark's Hill was probably named. April 17, 1637, it was "Agreed that Mr. Clarke shall have two hundred acres by Seder Pond, not exceeding twenty acres of meadow, to be laid out according to the discretion of the layers out." In 1642 a farther grant was made to William Clarke of sixty acres "South of Mr. Downing's greate medow towards Mr. Johnson's land." Clarke's land was near John Marsh's farm.

Joshua Verryn had a grant of one hundred and sixty-five acres in 1637, "next to Mr. Clarke's on the North side, laying down his former." The Verryn family is supposed to be descended from the Verryns.

Lieutenant Francis Johnson had a grant of two hundred acres in January, 1635-36, in Brooksby, in the region of King's Hill. The farm was described by the layers-out as bounded by Mr. Thorndike on the north side and the common on the other. "The farm is on the North side of the River Brooksbie" (evidently Goldthwaite's Brook), "about two miles from Salem westerly." This grant was relinquished by Lieutenant Johnson a few months afterward, at the same time at which Mr. Thorndike relinquished his grant. Mr. Thorndike settled in Salem Village; a new grant of the same extent was made to Lieutenant Johnson, in what is now South Peabody, including the crossing of the Lynnfield and Ipswich roads, and lying on both sides of Goldthwaite's Brook. This locality was known for many years as Johnson's Plain. The order for this new grant declared that

Mr. Johnson "shall have six acres of Meadow ground and fourteen acres of other ground at Brooksby aforesaid, where his cow house now is, and nyne score acres more nere the Cedar Pond above a mile distant from it."

This part of Brooksby is referred to as early as 1635 as "The Rocks." This name has clung to the locality till very recently, and later the village which grew up in the southern part of Peabody was called Rockville.

In the same part of the town a grant was made in 1646 to Zacheus Cortis, who also bought land of Joshua Verryn. Cortis was a man of valor, for it is recorded that he was furnished with one of the few much prized steel corslets belonging to the town of Salem, "in good repayre."

Robert Moulton's grant, the boundaries of which are somewhat difficult to ascertain, lay to the north of Humphrey's farm, somewhere in the vicinity of the Newburyport turnpike. Moulton was a prominent citizen of the town; he was foreman of a jury in 1636, and his name appears in connection with various town affairs.

John Brown, Sr., had a grant of fifty acres, in 1673, near Humphrey's farm and Robert Moulton's, in the vicinity of Walden's Hill. It is stated by Hanson that Hugh, Samuel and Christopher Brown also settled in Brooksby.

Richard Bartholomew received a grant in January, 1637-38, near the beautiful pond which still bears his name.

Capt. William Trask had two grants of land in South Peabody, one of which, near Spring Pond, he sold in 1656 for a cow worth £5. The brook running from Spring Pond to Goldthwaite's Brook was then called "But Brook," and there were early settlements near where it crossed the Boston road.

Following the Boston road toward the main village of Salem, several early settlers located themselves, among them William Lord and Thomas Gardiner. Near the southerly boundary of the farms were lands granted to Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, the latter name famous because of the persecutions which she suffered as a Quaker. Lawrence Southwick and Ananias Concklin were "glassemens," and it was hoped to foster this industry, whose works were situated in the vicinity of Aborn Street. William Osborne and William Wood were also granted house lots and small lots of land "lying nere Strong Water Brook or Mile End Brook."

John Pickering, though residing in the town proper, owned land in the farms, including a lot near Brown's Pond. Lieut. Richard Davenport, who lived in Salem near North Street, and also at the village, owned land near Brooksby, among other parcels being "2 acres or thereabout lying on the west side of the but brooke not far from the place that the way goeth over to Lin." Lieut. Davenport was a famous soldier of the early colony, and was concerned with Endicott

in cutting out the cross from the king's colors. John Marsh had a grant of twenty acres near one of Lieut. Davenport's grants.

John and Anthony Buxton also had early grants, and there are many whose lands it is not now easy to locate who settled in the middle precinct, and many settlers who obtained their lands by purchase, and whose names do not appear in the book of grants. The Flints, Popes, Uptons and Needhams had valuable farms; the Proctors removed here from Ipswich in 1660, the Pooles from Cambridge in 1690, the Fosters from Boxford, the Suttons from Rowley, the Jacobses in 1700, the Poors in 1770, and the Prestons, Shillabers and other prominent families came in at different periods. A part of the farm of George Jacobs lay in Peabody.

The early settlers were picked men. They received grants of land by reason of their supposed fitness to build up the prosperity of the settlement, and they were mostly eminent for their piety as well as for the qualities which make the enterprising and successful pioneer. Mr. Upham has preserved a curious document, which illustrates the rigid observance of Sunday restrictions, and indicates some of the men upon whom the community depended for the execution of its laws.

"At a general Town meeting, held the 7th day of the 5th month, 1644, ordered that two be appointed every Lord's Day, to walk forth in the time of God's worship, to take notice of such as either lye about the meeting-house, without attending to the word and ordinances, or that lye at home or in the fields without giving good account thereof, and to take the names of such persons, and to present them to the magistrates, whereby they may be accordingly proceeded against. The names of such as are ordered to this service are for the 1st day, Mr. Stileman and Philip Veren, Jr. 2d day, Philip Veren, Sr., and Hilliard Veren. 3d day, Mr. Batter and Joshua Veren. 4th day, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Clark. 5th day, Mr. Downing and Robert Molton, Sr. 6th day, Robert Molton, Jr., and Richard Ingersol. 7th day, John Ingersol and Richard Pettingell. 8th day, William Haynes and Richard Hutchinson. 9th day, John Putnam and John Hathorne. 10th day, Townsend Bishop and Daniel Rea. 11th day, John Porter and Jacob Barney."

The design of the plan, as Mr. Upham remarks, was not merely that expressed in the vote of the town, but also to prevent any disorderly conduct on the Lord's day, and to give prompt alarm in case of fire or Indian attack. The men appointed to this service were all leading characters, and we find among them six, at least, of the early settlers of Brooksby.

CHAPTER LXVI.

PEABODY (Continued).

Development of Settlement before 1700—Witchcraft in the Middle Precinct.

THE history of this locality during the seventeenth century is written with that of Salem. Its inhabitants were simply outlying citizens of the town of Salem, and they belonged to the First Church, except some who were included in the village parish when

it was set off in 1672, for the line of the middle precinct does not exactly coincide with that of the town of Peabody, the latter including a small part of the territory of Salem Village. The dividing line between the village and the middle precinct was originally a line running almost due west from Endicott or Cow-house River to the Lynn line; but when the division was made between North and South Danvers, in 1856, the line was carried from the Endicott River northwesterly, to the sharp bend of the Ipswich River, a mile or more north of the old boundary at that point.

The military organizations engaged in the various early wars with the Indians were recruited indifferently from the various parts of the town, and some of the most famous officers lived at the Farms.

Captain William Trask and his company were prominent in the Pequot War in 1636 and 1637. The three commissioned officers of the company required to be raised in Salem for the Block Island Expedition, in 1636, lived in the middle precinct, or were landholders there,—Trask, Davenport and Read. Some of the men of Brooksby were with Captain Lothrop at Bloody Brook, in 1675, and among the names of those who fell on that disastrous day are those of Edward Trask, Joseph King and Robert Wilson. The Salem Company, under the lead of Captain Nathaniel Davenport, a son of Richard, were in the thick of the terrible hand to hand fight with the forces of King Philip, when the Indian fort was stormed at sundown of a winter's day; and were with the foremost in the pursuit of the escaping Indians through the wilderness, known to tradition as the *hungry march*. When it is remembered that the forces and even the officers of that memorable expedition were drafted hastily for the service, and that many of them left home without even time to arrange their private affairs, the heroic bravery of the Narragansett fight will bear comparison with any deeds of military prowess that history has recorded. The Puritans of New England fought as did the army of Cromwell, with no fear of death, and with the inspiration which came from their firm belief in the Divine protection.

A company of troopers was early formed, made up from the farmers and neighboring settlements. The ranks became thinned in course of time, and in October, 1678, a successful attempt was made to revive the company. Thirty-six men belonging to "the reserve of Salem old troop," and "desirous of being serviceable to God and the country," petitioned the General Court for reorganization as a troop of horse, and for the issuing of the necessary commissions. Among the signers of this petition are Anthony Needham, Peter and Ezekiel Cheever, Thomas Flint, John Procter, William Osborne, and others of the region afterward incorporated into the middle precinct. The officers appointed were men of property and energy, and the company of troops was kept in

efficient training until all danger from Indians or other foes had passed away. The William Osborne here mentioned is not the early settler, who acquired land in 1638, and is not known to be a descendant, but probably collaterally related. The earlier William Osborne is believed to have spent his later years in Boston, and died about 1662. The William Osborne whose name appears on the petition just spoken of, was born about 1644, and from him are descended most of the various families of Osbornes in the vicinity of Salem, Peabody and Danvers. The descendants of the earlier William are found in Connecticut and Long Island.

The second William Osborne, and his son, the third William, lived on the road to the Village, in "the lane," now Central Street, near Andover Street. An old house, built in 1680 and said by tradition to have belonged to one of them, was taken down in 1887.

In all the duties of citizenship the farmers appear to have been prominent; and citizenship was then regarded as a most serious and important allegiance, requiring the most faithful exercise of duty. The oath of a freeman, which was required to be taken by those seeking to share in the social and political privileges of the settlement, is full of the most striking suggestions of the clear and vigorous political views held by the founders.

"Moreover, I doe solemnly binde myselfe, in the sight of God, that when I shall be caled to give my voyce touching any such matter of this state in which freemen are to deale, I will give my vote and suffrage as I shall judge in my own conscience may best conduce & tend to the publike weale of y^e body without respect of persons or favour of any man. So help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

The policy which permitted every one who had a town lot of half an acre to relinquish it, and receive in its stead a country lot, of fifty acres or more, had the result of attracting to the forests and meadows of the Farms a population of a superior order. Men of property, education and high social position took the lead in developing the resources of the country, and they gave character to the farming interest and class. This process of selection is undoubtedly the source of the high character for industry, intelligence and energy, which has distinguished the descendants of these early settlers of the outlying lands of Salem.

Of the social life of the middle of the seventeenth century in the farming district of Brooksby we know little, except what we learn from the annals of life in Salem in those early days, and from the light thrown upon the time by the exhaustive investigations which have been made into the history of the following period of the witchcraft delusion. We know that their labors were severe and unremitting, and their social relaxations infrequent and carefully guarded against excess. The vigorous style of English merrymaking, though put down with an

iron hand in the case of the roystering Morton, who tried to set up the Maypole festival at Merrymount, still asserted itself on such privileged occasions as house raisings and huskings. No vigor of Puritanical custom can wholly restrain the innocent joyousness of youth and healthful spirits, and in spite of their serious views of life, there is plenty of evidence that the magistrates and elders were wise enough not to attempt wholly to repress the natural and innocent enjoyments of country life and manners. The religious views of the people, though severe in doctrine, were not gloomy in practical application to the life of the colony, and the faith which had led them into the wilderness brightened and cheered their hard and simple life on the rocky and unpromising farms which so many were forced to receive as their portion of the soil. They had a spirit which was above repining, and which noted hardship chiefly as a providential opportunity for the development of Christian character. They belonged to that rare class of men who are never dominated by their surroundings, but who, by mental and spiritual vigor, rise superior to the most powerful forces with which they are obliged to cope. The short lapse of time in which farms were brought under cultivation, roads built, orchards planted, mills erected and churches and schools established, bears witness, both to the wisdom with which the authorities allotted their public lands, giving the large grants to those who were able to employ labor to improve them, and to the wonderful vigor and natural resources of the individual settlers.

Among the most remarkable men who lived in that part of the Farms within the limits of Peabody was Sir George Downing. His father, Emanuel Downing, had several grants of land, one of which in the town was bought of him by John Pickering, and is the site of the house on Broad Street, still standing, built by Pickering. Another, already referred to, near Procter's corner, was in the central part of Brooksby, and, as Mr. Upham points out, George Downing spent his later youth and early manhood there. Hunting and fishing were doubtless his amusements, and we may imagine him, fowling-piece in hand, traversing the woods which then thickly environed the scattered farms. He was one of the first class graduated from Harvard College in 1642; studied divinity; after various travels he was brought to the notice of Cromwell, having returned to England at a time when so many of the exiled Puritans seemed to see the promise of an ideal English Commonwealth, and from chaplain was promoted to scout-master general in Cromwell's army. He married a sister of the Earl of Carlisle, became a member of Parliament for Scotland, and undertook high diplomatic missions for the Commonwealth, going at one time as ambassador to the Hague. At the restoration he kept in favor with the new government, and received from his new sovereign the order of knighthood. On his return to

England he became a member of Parliament for Morpeth, and soon assumed control of the exchequer, in the management of which he displayed financial genius and statesmanship of a very high order. Mr. Upham ascribes to him the origin of the celebrated Navigation Act, and the credit of originating the principle of specific appropriations in Parliament, a principle which has been embodied in American constitutional law. His name is perpetuated in Downing Street, in London, and by the college in Cambridge, England, established by the gift of his fortune. Of all the young men who have gone from the historic region of the farms of the middle precinct of Salem, no one has left a more romantic and brilliant record of political success. A sister, Ann, married Governor Bradstreet in 1680.

The farmers of Brooksby continued to develop the agricultural resources of the region with little of the eventful in their history, except their share in the military operations of the time. The descendants of the first settlers exhibited much of that love of the home soil which has ever characterized the race; new families came in from time to time, and remote as the region was from immediate danger of Indian invasion, its annals are a simple record of peace and thrifty comfort, if not prosperity.

The witchcraft delusion found some of its victims in the farms of the middle precinct. John Procter, who lived on the the Downing farm, was one of the most prominent of those who lost their lives in that strange uprising of superstition. He originally lived in Ipswich, where he had a valuable farm. He was a man of great native force and energy, bold and fearless in language, impulsive in feeling and sometimes rash and hasty in action. The vigorous training of what was then frontier life while it did not tend to lawlessness, cultivated a marked independence of mind and manners in many of the farmers. Procter was a man of good property. His name appears in connection with the establishment of the Salem troop of horse. Mary Warren, one of the "afflicted" girls, was a servant in his family, and it seems but too evident that she was affected by malicious feelings toward the family. He accompanied his wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of John Thorndike, who was first arrested, from her arrest to her arraignment, and stood bravely and resolutely by her side, trying to support her under the terrible trials which she had to endure, without regard to the consequences to himself. Mr. Upham says that it was probably his fearless condemnation of the nonsense and the outrage perpetrated by the accusers in the examination of his wife which brought the vengeance of the girls down on him. The account of the preliminary examination of these two good and brave people, before the magistrates in the meeting-house at Salem, on the 11th of April, 1692, stirs the blood to indignation against the folly of the courts and the malignity of the accusers. No coun-

sel was allowed, however, to any of the accused. Every sort of irregular evidence, not to be excused by doubtful precedent in English courts, was freely made use of; the afflicted children were permitted not only to testify to seeing the spectral semblances of Goodman and Goodwife Procter in their chamber, but even to declare that they saw Goody Procter sitting in the rafters of the meeting-house in open court, while the awe-struck spectators gazed upward, straining their eyes to behold the witch. The most transparent trickery failed to be detected. Parris, in his report, quoted by Upham, says of the beginning of the accusation against Procter, which happened while his wife was being examined:

"(By and by, both of them [the accusing girls], cried out of Goodman Procter himself, and said he was a wizard. Immediately many, if not all of the bewitched had grievous fits.)"

"Ann Putnam, who hurt you?—Goodman Procter and his wife too."

"(Afterwards some of the afflicted cried,—'There is Procter going to take up Mrs. Pope's feet!' and her feet were immediately taken up.)"

"What do you say, Goodman Procter, to these things?—I know not. I am innocent."

"(Abigail Williams cried out,—'There is Goodman Procter going to Mrs. Pope!' and immediately said Pope fell into a fit.)"

Some member of the court, who was wholly infatuated by the delusion, said to Procter,—"You see, the Devil will deceive you: the children could see what you was going to do before the woman was hurt."

One of the girls pretended to strike Goodwife Procter, and drew her hand back crying that her fingers burned.

On such evidence Procter and his wife, with Goodwife Corey and others, were held by the magistrates for trial, and sent to the jail in Boston. Procter and his wife were tried on the 5th of August, and Procter himself was executed on the 19th of the same month. His wife, owing to her condition, was reprieved for the time, and before the time arrived for her execution the storm had spent itself, and she was saved from the gallows. She gave birth to a child two weeks after her husband's execution. He made his will with the manacles on his hands. So bitter was the wrath of the persecutors against the Procters that they not only arrested and tried to destroy all the adult members of the family, but even relatives in Lynn. The children were left destitute and the home swept clear of its provisions by the sheriff. In spite of the danger of such a proceeding, upwards of thirty citizens of Ipswich and a considerable number of their neighbors at the Farms signed and sent in petitions for clemency in their case, testifying to the high standing of the couple. Notwithstanding his efforts, an appeal having been made by him to the ministers of Boston to protect him in his rights, he was condemned and executed,

and his body thrown into a hasty and dishonored grave, from which, Upham states, tradition says that, like some others of the more prominent victims, his body was taken secretly by his family and buried with the family dead. Years afterward, in 1711, the General Court, in a distribution of money to those who suffered from the fearful consequences of the wickedness of the accusers and the infatuation of the people, gave to John Procter and his wife, and those who represented them, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the largest sum given to any of the sufferers.

At that time attainder, including forfeiture of property to the State, was an incident of conviction for felony; and it was doubtless the desire to save his property for his children which chiefly induced Giles Corey to stand mute and refuse to plead to his indictment; and so to submit himself to the horrible and barbarous form of death which has made his the most remarkable figure among the victims of that cruel conspiracy. Corey lived on a good farm of about one hundred and fifty acres, in what is now the northwestern part of Peabody. He was a man of great independence of character, careless of conventionalities, and hardened by the severities of farming life in that period to a cross-grained disregard for the opinions and talk of his neighbors. He was, throughout his life at the Farms, often in difficulties with others, sometimes seeking redress at law for injuries claimed by him, and sometimes dealt with for hard blows or unconcealed disregard of the rights of his neighbors. It is probable, as Mr. Upham thinks, that he was not nearly so bad as the reports of the day made him out, and that he was not essentially a lawless or unprincipled man. He was once or twice arrested on suspicion of serious offences, but always cleared himself, and continued to live on in his own way, with a fair share of prosperity. He and John Procter figure on the records as opponents in various disputes; indeed, Corey was examined at one time on suspicion of setting Procter's house on fire, but it appeared clearly that he was innocent, and he in turn instituted prosecutions for defamation against Procter and his accusers, in which he recovered against them all. His third wife, Martha, was a woman notable for piety, and a member of the village church; and it may have been owing to her influence that Corey himself, only a year or two before the witchcraft times, when he was eighty years old, offered himself and was received into membership at the First Church in Salem; and the records of that church state that though he was of a "scandalous life" he made a confession of his sins satisfactory to that body. He was completely carried away by the fanaticism of the time, and frequented the examinations of the accused and believed all that he heard. Martha Corey, on the other hand, did not approve of the proceedings, and did not hesitate to express her want of faith in the afflicted children. She spent much of her time

in prayer, and her course was marked as peculiar and caused an estrangement between herself and her husband. As it happened in so many other cases, the accusers were quick to resent any opposition, and holding the power of life and death in their hands, crushed down opposition in a manner so unscrupulous and so remorseless that the arguments of Mr. Upham as to the deliberate character of the conspiracy seem unanswerable.

The accusation of one of the girls set two of the citizens to call on Goodwife Corey, and her innocent and sprightly conversation was tortured into evidence against her. On her appearance at Thomas Putnam's one of the girls fell in a fit, and declared that Goody Corey was the author of her sufferings. Upon this conclusive evidence a warrant was issued for her arrest on the 19th of March, and on the 21st she was examined in the meeting-house at the village. Her examination is preserved by Mr. Upham, and shows that she was a bright, fearless old woman, who hardly seemed to realize the danger in which she stood. The ridiculous accusations in some instances made her laugh, which was thought a most convincing proof of devilish light-mindedness. She was bound over for trial by Justices Hathorne and Corwin. At her examination she requested to be allowed to "go to prayer," which was refused by the magistrates, though the Rev. Mr. Noyes, at the beginning of the proceedings, had put up what might be described as an exceedingly *ex parte* petition. It is probable that the managers of the excitement feared the effect which such a prayer might have on the spectators.

The criticisms of her husband for her failure to fall in with the current delusion were made use of against her, and a deposition of his, not directly accusing her, but evidently intended to weigh against her, is found on the records. On the 9th of September she was tried and condemned. Two days after, she was formally excommunicated from the Village church. Mr. Parris, with two deacons and Lieutenant Putnam, went to convey this sentence to her, and found her "very obdurate, justifying herself, and condemning all that had done anything to her just discovery or condemnation. Whereupon, after a little discourse (for her imperiousness would not suffer much), and after prayer—which she was willing to decline—the dreadful sentence of excommunication was pronounced against her." Calef says that "Martha Corey, protesting her innocence, concluded her life with an eminent prayer upon the ladder." She was executed September 22, 1692.

The dwelling-house of Corey was near the crossing of the Salem and Lowell and Georgetown and Boston railroads on the south side of the former road, a little distance to the west of the crossing. He had lived previously in the town of Salem, and sold his house there in 1659.

Giles Corey, as has been remarked, was induced to give some sort of evidence concerning his wife, but it

does not appear to be of much importance. It is very probable, as Upham suggests, that the hostility of the accusers was incurred by him for his lukewarm deposition against her. It is very likely, too, that when the accusation was brought home to his own family, and his wife, whom it is evident he knew to be a good and pious woman, was subjected to examination and committed to prison, he began to see matters in their true light, and expressed himself with his usual freedom. He was examined April 19, 1692, in the meeting-house at the village. The usual performances of the accusers were gone through with; they fell into fits, and were afflicted with grievous pinches, at which the court ordered his hands to be tied. The magistrates lost all control of themselves, and flew into a passion, exclaiming, "What! is it not enough to act witchcraft at other times, but must you do it now in the face of authority?" He seems to have been dumbfounded by these inexplicable proceedings, and could only say, "I am a poor creature, and cannot help it." Upon the motion of his head again, they had their heads and necks afflicted.

One of his hands was let go, and several were afflicted. He held his head on one side and then the heads of several of the afflicted were held on one side. He drew in his cheeks, and the cheeks of some of the afflicted were sucked in. Through all this outrageous accusation he firmly asserted his innocence. His spirit is shown by the indignation with which he repelled one charge. Some of the witnesses testified that Corey had said that he had seen the devil in the form of a black hog, and was very much frightened. He denied the imputation of cowardice, and when "divers witnessed that he had told them he was frightened," he was asked "Well, what do you say to these witnesses? What was it frightened you?" He answered proudly, "I do not know that ever I spoke the word in my life."

He was much oppressed and distressed by his situation, and the share that he had had in promoting the excitement in the case of his wife and others doubtless added to his distress of mind. His sons-in-law, Crosby and Parker, were in sympathy with the crowd that pursued him, and he was accused of having meditated suicide.

He was bound over for trial and committed to jail. He was indicted by the grand jury upon spectral evidence chiefly, as appears by the few brief depositions on file.

What were his thoughts and feelings in his imprisonment there is little record to show, but there is reason to believe that in spite of his courage and fearlessness, he suffered greatly in mind. His eyes were fully opened to the wickedness, not only of his own accusation, but of that of all the other victims, and the utter injustice of the proceedings against him, and in the silence and gloom of his prison he made up his mind to that invincible determination which made his fate unique in the annals of legal

procedure in America and shocking even beyond that of any of his innocent fellow-sufferers.

He resolved to stand mute at his arraignment, and so not only save his property from the effects of the attainder, but make a protest against the injustice of the courts and juries and the malignity of his accusers, which should stand as long as history continued to record the awful deeds then done in the name of the law against innocent and God-fearing men and women. He meant, also, to attest the strength of his feelings towards those who had been true to him and to his wife, and his vengeance toward those who had sworn and acted against him and her. He caused to be drawn up a deed of conveyance while he was in the jail at Ipswich, by which he conveyed all his property to his two sons-in-law who had been faithful to him, and executed it in the presence of competent witnesses. It was not certain whether this deed, though executed before the time of his trial, would stand against the attainder consequent upon his conviction; he had looked upon conviction as a foregone conclusion, for he had no faith in the justice of court or jury. When he was called into court to answer to his indictment, whether he was guilty or not guilty, he refused to answer. We do not know how often he was called forth, but nothing could shake him,—he stood mute. As Mr. Upham says:

"He knew that the gates of justice were closed, and that truth had fled from the scene. He would have no part nor lot in the matter; refused to recognize the court, made no response to its questions, and was dumb in its presence. He stands alone in the resolute defiance of his attitude. He knew the penalty of suffering and agony he would have to pay; but he freely and fearlessly encountered it. All that was needed to carry his point was an unconquerable firmness, and he had it. He rendered it impossible to bring him to trial, and thereby, in spite of the power and wrath of the whole country and its authorities, retained his right to dispose of his property; and bore his testimony against the wickedness and folly of the hour in tones that reached the whole world, and will resound through all the ages."

In modern law, the prisoner who stands mute is deemed to have pleaded *not guilty*. But the English common law, to which the colony was subject in criminal matters, knew of no means by which the trial could proceed unless the accused answered to his indictment in open court. It is obvious that if any light penalty had attended such refusal to plead, many would have availed themselves of it; and so the policy of the old law was to provide an ordeal so awful that no one would deliberately undergo it. The prisoner was to be three times brought before the court and called to plead; the consequences of his refusal being solemnly announced to him each time. If he remained obdurate, the terrible sentence of *peine forte et dure* was passed upon him; and he would be laid on his back on the floor of a dungeon, mostly naked. A weight of iron would be put upon him, not quite enough to crush him. He would have no sustenance except on the first day, three morsels of the worst bread, and on the second day, three draughts of standing water from the pool nearest the prison door; and, still oppressed by the weight, he should

thus on alternate days eat and drink till he died or till he answered. If he answered, he was at once relieved, and tried in the ordinary way. It may well be imagined that when the only object of endurance was to save property from confiscation, few, indeed, would ever long endure such torture. But Corey had another motive, which lent strength to his spirit such as ranks him with the most courageous souls of all history.

Just what happened in his prison was never revealed; but according to tradition, Corey was at last taken out into an open field near Salem-jail, somewhere between Howard Street Burial-ground and Brown Street. He gave his executioners to understand that it was useless to prolong the ordeal, for he would never yield. They piled the heavy stones on his body, and Calef says that some inhuman spectator or official forced his tongue, protruding in the agony of his suffocation, back into his mouth with a cane. His indomitable courage endured to the end, and he died firm, as he had declared he would. Such a scene, if imagined ever so faintly, will serve to bring back to us the crushing effect of the superstitious fears of the people, who could see in this most pathetic and marvellous instance, in a man over eighty-one years of age, of the power of a resolute will over the extremest agony of body, only a proof of devilish and malignant power.

His death produced a deep effect, and startled many into a feeling of growing repugnance and suspicion towards the witchcraft proceedings. He was excommunicated from the First Church, by the agency of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, at a meeting hurriedly called for that purpose, just before his death.

Such was the record of the victims of the witchcraft delusion and conspiracy, for it may fairly be believed that it was both, in the farms of the middle precinct. With the exception of the Shafflin girl, whom a timely whipping brought to her senses before she did any harm, none of the accusers lived in the limits of Peabody. Of the public excitement, the fear, first of the witches, and then of the accusers,—the indignant sympathy of friends, the ready spirit of superstitious and credulous hatred toward the accused, which filled the region for so many long and awful months, little record remains. The Proctors continued to live on their farms, and resumed their influential position in the society of the place; but it may well be imagined that the ties that bound the people to either the First Church, presided over by Mr. Noyes, or the village, where Parris was trying to retain his hold against the heartfelt indignation of the relatives of those whom he had been so active in persecuting, were never afterward so binding or so attractive.

CHAPTER LXVII.

PEABODY—(Continued).

The Separation of the Middle Precinct.

IN February, 1709-10, a petition was laid before the selectment of Salem, signed by Captain Samuel Gardner and others, requesting the town of Salem to set off as a new precinct that part of the town outside of the town bridge and below the line of Salem Village. The reasons given are the distance of some of the families from the First Church in Salem, and the difficulty of general attendance on divine worship, and the growth of the district indicated. The boundaries of the proposed precinct were laid down in this petition, which was embodied in the warrant for a special town-meeting to be held March 6, 1709-10.

"Viz., on a streight line from y^e towne bridge to y^e Spring Pond where y^e brook Runs out and see along y^e northern shore of said Pond to Lyn line, and then northward on Lyn line to y^e Village Line, and then eastward on y^e Village line to frostfish River and then as y^e Saltwater Leads to y^e Towne bridge first named (Excepting only James Symonds, John Symonds, John Norton & Math. Whitmore), viz., for granting unto y^e inhabitants Dwelling within y^e limits above mentioned to be free from paying Rates to y^e Minister within y^e bridge Provided they do at their owne Cost and Charge build a Meeting-house for y^e Publick Worship of God among them and sustaine an Orthodox Minister to Preach in y^e same."

The meeting of March 6th was called of "those that live without or below y^e Village line that are Duely Qualified according to law for voteing." This call excluded the voters of Salem Village, who were probably deemed not to be interested in the separation of the middle precinct from the First Parish. The result was that the petitioners were in the minority, and the meeting was dissolved without action, as the record says, "because all the persons precluded by the Petitioners had not signed the petition."

The persons excepted lived in North Salem.

It is evident that this informality was merely a pretext seized upon by the majority to prevent farther action at that time, and that a very decided opposition to the separation of the new precinct was developed at this meeting; for immediately on this rebuff in the town-meeting, the same petitioners decided to change their plans, to address the General Court, praying to be set off as a separate precinct, and to ask of the town of Salem simply a lot of land on which to build their meeting-house. As the next general town-meeting was to be held on March 20, they induced the selectmen to insert an article in the warrant authorizing the grant of a lot of land conditionally on the precinct's being established, there being at the time no petition or proceeding on foot, other than the one which had just been refused a hearing, before either the town or the General Court. Captain Samuel Gardner was a representative that year to the General Court, with Captain Jonathan Putnam, (they were paid £ 9 6s. apiece for their sixty-

two days' service at the assembly), and it is very likely that he felt more confident of success in the General Court than in the town-meeting. The following is the list of the Petitioners, as given by Hanson. Samuel Marble, John Nurse, Abraham Pierce, James Houlton, Samuel Cutler, Ebenezer Cutler, Samuel King, Samuel Stone, James Gould, William King, Stephen Small, Ezekiel Marsh, Benjamin Very, Ezekiel Goldthwaite, Nathaniel Waters, John Jacobs, Richard Waters, Samuel Cook, David Foster, Nathaniel Felton, John Waters, Israel Shaw, Jacob Read, John Trask, Nathaniel Tompkins, William Osborne, Jr., John O. Waldin, Anthony H. Needham, John Marsh, Benjamin Marsh, Samuel Stacey, Sr., Samuel Stacey, William Osborne, John W. Burton, Benjamin C. Procter, Elias Trask, John Giles, John Gardner, George Jacobs, John Felton, Robert Wilson, Eben. Foster, Jonathan King, Skelton Felton, Henry Cook, Joseph Douty, Thorndike Procter, Samuel Goldthwaite, Samuel Goldthwaite, Jr., John King, John King, Jr., Samuel Endicott.

The article in the warrant issued March 8, 1709-10, is "To answer the petition of severall of ye Inhabitants of this Towne, that live without y^e bridge and below y^e Village line, To grant them a Quarter of an acre of land to Set a Meeting-house upon Nigh Sam^l Golthrit's Jun. between that and y^e widow Parnell's in Case y^e Towne or General Court See Cause to Set them off."

The inhabitants of the village parish appear to have been in sympathy with the promoters of the new precinct, and the petitioners were able to secure a majority at the general town-meeting. A motion to proceed at once to the vote for granting one-fourth of an acre to the petitioners prevailed, and it was then voted that the land asked for be granted. A protest was immediately drawn up and signed by several of the most prominent citizens of the "Body of the Town," and was entered on the records. Its terms are curious and interesting. The grounds of the protest were that the inhabitants of the new precinct "have never been sett of, nor any Precinct or District for a Parish Prescribed by the Towne, and altho' this matter of their petition was now urged and moved as preposterous and irregular, & that therefore y^e Towne might have time to Consider of it till another Towne meeting"; "Wee therefore" say the remonstrants, "Doe hereby dissent from and Protest against the Said Precipitate and Irregular vote or act therein for y^e reasons following, viz:

"1.—Because two of the Selectmen that order'd the Inserting this matter in the warrant were Livers without the Bridge, & one of them a Petitioner in said Petition, and both Subscribers for the there Intended meeting house.

"2.—Because two More of the Selectmen that were of the Village Parish were absent from their Brethren when the said Petition was ordered in the warrant.

"3.—Because the Three Selectmen that are Livers within the Bridge at y^e Time of the Agitation about itt Declared against the other Two Inserting s^d Petition in the warrant & Brings itt forward at this time.

"4.—Because Some of the voters were Livers without the Bridge,

& Some Quakers, and cheifly those also belonging to the Village Parrish whome we humbly conceive were not proper voters in this matter. Wee therefore pray this, our Protest, may be Entred with y^e said vote in the Towne Records."

Benjamin Lynde, Jonathan Corwin, William Gedney and Francis Willoughby were among the signers of this protest.

The next sitting of the General Court was convened May 31, and the petition for the new precinct having been duly presented, the General Court, upon reading it, issued an order of notice directing the petitioners to notify the town of Salem, by sending a copy of the petition to the Selectmen, to appear and show reason on the 16th of June, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

On the 8th of June, the selectmen called a meeting of freeholders below the village line, for the 12th. At this meeting, which was merely to give an opportunity to the remonstrants to appear against the petitioners, "at the motion of the moderator and Sevrall other gentlemen the Petitioners Liveing without the Bridge Drew of before voting. It was "voated that the Towne will Choose a Comitte or agents to Shew Reason why the Prayers of the Petitioners our Neighbours without the Bridge should not be Granted." A committee consisting of Major Samuel Browne, Benjamin Lynde, and Josiah Wolcot, was chosen to show reason in the town's behalf against the petition. The arguments of the remonstrants were filed in writing, and contain evidence of warm feeling. The committee for Salem do not hesitate to say to the General Court "Wee Cannott Butt think that Thatt Honourable Court will never want Buisness and Trouble If such Hasty and forward Petitioners be Encouraged and have their Desires." They also declare that "There was no such design until our Church had Chosen Mr. George Corwin for an assistant in the ministry to our Rev^d. Mr. Noyes, which not being pleasing to One, or Two of the Chief of y^e Petitioners has occasioned this new undertaking, and a great unhappiness in the Town." It was objected also that the separation would take from the body of the town, so far as concerned parish matters, three fourths of all improved lands, and the best part of the common lands, and it would withdraw eighty or ninety families from the First Church.

On the 19th of June, the General Court referred the whole matter to the next session, and appointed a committee to repair to Salem, and upon a full hearing of the petitioners, and the selectmen and others in behalf of the town, and after taking a view of the place proposed for the new building, "to offer their opinion of the most convenient place for a new congregation, Making report upon the whole to this Court at their next session."

Tuesday, the 12th of September, was set for the hearing before the committee of the General Court in Salem. The selectmen determined to make the visit of the committee an agreeable one, for at a meeting of

the selectmen, September 9th, it was "ordered that John Pratt bee spoken to make Sutable Entertainment for y^e Comittee appointed by y^e General Court to come to Salem refering to y^e precinct petition for without y^e Bridge & that the Towne will defray y^e Charge thereof."

John Pratt was for many years the proprietor of the famous "Ship Tavern" on Essex Street, nearly opposite Centre Street, on the site afterward occupied by the Mansion House. He afterward removed, about 1750, to a house on the corner of Essex and Washington Streets. About 1773 another house of entertainment, on the corner of Washington and Church Streets, was called the Ship Tavern.

The meeting of the committee was probably held in the Town House, in the upper part of which was the court-room, and which was situated in the middle of Washington Street, anciently School Street, facing Essex Street, about where the eastern end of the tunnel now is.

At this hearing fresh papers were filed by the parties; the petitioners rejoined to the arguments of the respondents, and pointed out that the new parish would take only about one-fourth of the families of the First Parish, and that owing to the small means of those who lived by husbandry, compared to the merchants and tradesmen of the town, it would take away but "a little more than a fifth part of y^e proportion rated to the minister."

The full discussion has not been preserved, but it was doubtless animated, for these were people who took a deep interest in everything of public concern, and who were accustomed to vehement debate.

The committee were taken to the proposed site of the new meeting-house, and they were entertained by the town with great liberality; for John Pratt's bill "for Entertainment of y^e Comittee & y^e Company that attended & accompanied them" for "Two dinners, expenses, &c.," amounted to £4 7s. 6d., a very considerable sum for a junket in those days, which was approved the following January without comment, so far as the records show; perhaps because at the same meeting of the selectmen their patriotic ardor was stirred by an order to pay to the same landlord "For expense on Major Lee & his pilot bringing y^e first news of port Royalls being taken," amounting to 12s. 10d. It is probable that the item of "expenses, &c.," included a hospitable supply of liquors. The use of the same word in the order to pay for the celebration of the victory at Port Royal, shows that it had an ascertained meaning, like that of the word "sundries" in bills for celebrations of more recent date. It is interesting to note that in one respect at least we are more puritanical than our forefathers, for a town officer would hardly venture now to "treat" at the expense of the town in celebration of a victory.

On November 1, 1710, the legislative committee submitted a report, dated October 31, in favor of

setting off the new precinct. The report was read in the council and left upon the board. The next day the report was again read and debated. On the 3d, upon the question "Whether the Council will now vote the said report," there was a tie. It was not till the 10th of November that the report was finally accepted. The recommendation of the committee was that "The said Precinct do begin at the great Cove in the North Field so to run directly to Trask's Grist Mill, taking in the Mill to the new Precinct; from thence on a Strait Line to the Mile Stone on the Road to Salem Meeting-house, and So along the Road to Lyn by Lindsay's; and then along the Line between Salem and Lyn Northward, till it comes to Salem Village line, & along by that line to Frost Fish River, & then by the Salt Water to the great Cove first mentioned; and that the Meeting-house be erected on that Piece of Land near Gardner's Brook, already granted by the Towne for that End."

The report of the committee, which was signed by Penn Townsend for the committee, was read and accepted by both houses and consented to by Governor Dudley the same day, November 10, 1710.

It seems that although the committee, in their report, speak of a piece of land as already granted by the town, there had been no location of the grant, which was indeed, by its terms, conditional.

On the 28th of December a formal vote was passed at a meeting of the selectmen, ordering that Captain Jonathan Putnam, Mr. Benjamin Putnam and Mr. John Pickering or any two of them be a committee to lay out the quarter of an acre and make return thereof.

It was undoubtedly a shrewd proceeding on the part of the petitioners to obtain the conditional grant in advance, and then locate it by the recommendation of the committee of the General Court before the layers-out had been appointed. The fact that the land had already been granted may be fairly supposed to have had some weight in the deliberations of the committee.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

PEABODY (Continued).

The Middle Precinct—Building the Meeting-house.

On the 28th of November, 1710, a general meeting of the inhabitants of the Middle Precinct was held. Captain Samuel Gardner was chosen moderator, and John Gardner was chosen "Clark." It was voted "That there be A Convenient Meeting hous Built for y^e Publick Worship of God wth all convenient Speed in this Middle Precinct, and that it be Erected on y^e place of Ground granted by the Town for that End." The committee chosen to have charge of the

building of the new house were "Cap^t Sam^l Gardner, Mr Jn^o Trask Sen^r, Mr James Holton, Mr Sam^l Cutler, Mr Jn^o Nurse, Mr Jon^a Mash, Mr Jn^o Felton, Mr Will^m King, Mr Thorndick Procter, Mr. Abell Gardner, Mr Abr^m Pearse, Mr Jn^o Waters."

The site chosen for the new meeting-house is that now occupied by the South Congregational Church in Peabody. It is mentioned in the proceedings at the centennial celebration of the incorporation of Danvers that the original grant of a quarter of an acre was in some way increased to about an acre.

The committee on the building, which is commonly spoken of in the parish records as "y^e grate comity" met, with brief delay, on the 30th of November, and it was "Agreed that y^e Building be 48 feet Long and 35 feet wid and 24 feet stud so as to have two Galaris." It was "Agreed That M^r Sam^l Cutler M^r Robert Willson M^r Jn^o Waters Be undertakers for y^e workmanship of y^e Hous and are to have 2^s 9^d $\frac{1}{2}$ Day for so many days as thay work from the present time till y^e 10^{day} of March next and then 3^s $\frac{1}{2}$ day so Long as y^e Comitty sees good. Agreed That other carpenders have 2^s 6^d per day for so many days as they work, and men that work with A Narro Ax to have 2^s $\frac{1}{2}$ day."

On January 15, 1710-11, the committee called a general meeting of the inhabitants of the parish to petition the town for a lot for the minister, and it was voted "to move or petition for 10 acres of land or as much as y^e town sees meet to be laid out between Mr. Sam^l Stones and Sam^l Goldthrit's for y^e use of y^e Ministry for this Precinct. The location asked for would be between Washington Street and Foster Street, on the southerly side of Main Street. On March 12, 1710-11 the matter came before the general town meeting of Salem, and it was left to the select men to propose to the next annual town meeting "relating to a Sutable proportion of lands for y^e Ministry of y^e body of y^e Toune and y^e other two precincts to be set apart for y^e use of y^e Ministry of y^e severall Districts." It seems that the application of the new precinct for a minister's lot was the occasion of the other parishes' asking for lots also, and at the meeting on March 24, 1711-12, the town was asked to grant ten acres to each of the outlying precincts and twenty acres to the First Parish. This the voters refused to do; but it was voted to grant half an acre of land to "the New Chappell lately erected," for the use of the minister. This was shortly after Mr. Prescott had been called to the Middle Parish.

This grant of one-half acre was not laid out for several years. In 1715 application was made to the selectmen of Salem to lay it out, and they did so the same year, near the meeting-house. The location included the vicinity of the Universalist Church building, extending toward the square. Part of this land was afterward conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Holt, and the remainder continued in the possession of the

ministry until 1818, when it was sold to Matthew Hooper for fifteen hundred dollars. The town of Salem refused to grant more land to the various precincts; but when in 1714 there was a division of common rights, five acres were granted to the commoners to each of the four churches. These appropriations were located, one above the other, on the left of the old Boston road, going toward Poole's bridge from Salem, between Glasshouse Field and the Sheep Pasture. The various church lots lay on the southerly side of the road now leading to Swampscott from Aborn Street, extending in a direction parallel to the Boston road. This land also was sold in 1845 for six hundred dollars and the proceeds of all the ministry lands of the Middle Precinct forms a fund which has at times been invested in a parsonage and at other times kept at interest. In the grants of these lands, in 1714 and 1715, the Middle Precinct is spoken of as Brooksby Parish or Precinct, showing that the ancient name was still in use at that time.

The original dimensions of the new meeting-house were enlarged at a meeting of the Great Committee in March, 1710-11, and it was agreed that the house should be fifty-one feet long and thirty-eight feet broad. The lower part of the "Galari Gurts" were to be eight and one-half feet from the floor; there were to be six seats in the front gallery and five seats in the end galleries. The pulpit was in the middle of one of the long sides, and the principal aisle, or "alley," ran at right angles to the sitters, lengthwise and in the middle of the house. The pews were nearly square; there were twenty of them, and they were mostly about five feet by six, though Samuel Cutler's pew was more than seven by six feet, and one pew occupied by Samuel and John Gardner was six feet by nine. The scarcity and costliness of window-glass made it necessary to economize greatly in the use of that luxury; and some of the pew-holders being inconvenienced by the darkness of their sittings, it was voted in May, 1712, "That thay which have no windos in their Puse have Leave to cut sum out Provided thay maintain them at their one Charge." If this liberty was largely availed of, it must have produced a picturesque irregularity in the appearance of the structure from the outside. One case, at least, is recorded; Daniel Marble was given leave to cut a window out of the side of the meeting-house against his pew, to be maintained by him. This was in 1726. In 1765 the proprietors of new pews were given liberty to cut or make windows at the east and west doors.

The building was raised June 6, 1711. Mr. Joseph Green, of the Village Church, has recorded in his diary that he went to the raising "at Col. Gardner's." Captain Samuel Gardner's house was on the northerly corner of Central and Elm Streets. The festivities of that occasion were probably paid for by private subscription, for the only item of refreshments which appears in the parish accounts at

that period is the very modest entry "p^d for Syder bread & Cheese when the planck was unladen, 02^s."

On October 5, 1711, a day of fasting and prayer was recommended "particularly in y^e Calling of A minister," and the wish was devoutly spread upon the record "That God would direct in that Waighty Consearn to such a person as may be a blessing to y^e place." A committee was chosen at the same time for granting pews and seating the house; so that the building was probably nearly or quite ready at that time. The record of the first seating is not entered till several years afterward, about 1721. The twenty pews were granted to some of the more important families, and the other seats were given with due consideration to age and rank, the men and women sitting separately. It would seem that even the owners of pews did not sit with their wives, for some of the pew-owners had other seats allotted to them, and it is recorded "That Jn^s Waters shall have y^e Pew to y^e westward of Nath^l Felton's for his wife and family and that said Waters is seated in y^e front fore seat in y^e Galary." The women were seated in the east gallery and the easterly part of the house below, and the men had the west gallery and western part of the house. The sittings are described as "y^e three short seats before y^e pulpit," "y^e west body of seats," "y^e body of long Women's seats belo," "The fore seat of the west end of the men's gallery," and so on.

On November 6, 1711, a committee was chosen to inquire after candidates and invite them to preach. It was resolved that candidates should be paid by contribution, or by rates if the contributions fell short.

Three candidates are mentioned in the records,—Mr. Benjamin Prescott, Mr. Sutchclif and Mr. Barnard. The latter was probably the Rev. John Barnard, who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1709, the class of Mr. Prescott. The name Sutchclif does not appear in the Harvard Catalogue; it may be that the Rev. Wm. Shurtleff was the person meant. On the 4th of March, 1711-12, a general meeting of the parish was held to choose a minister. Of course, only the qualified male voters of the precinct were allowed to vote, the qualification being the same as that for voting in town affairs; but those who could not attend on this occasion were allowed to vote by proxy. The names of the three candidates were brought forward, and the clerk makes the brief and important entry, "The person Chosen to be our Minister in Mr. Benj. Prescott." It was agreed "That if Mr. Prescott Cums and settles with us we will pay yearly to him y^e sum of Eighty Pounds in Province Bills or in silver money as it passes from man to man, So long as he continues to be our minister."

In February, 1711-12, Mr. Prescott was settled as the first pastor, and it seemed as if the long and bitter contest for separation from the First Parish was over. But the people of those days were sturdy controversialists, and it was too soon to expect peace.

The officers of the First Parish made out their list of rates, as usual, upon those who had formerly paid rates, although many of them had contributed largely from their slender means for building the new meeting-house and settling the new minister. The indignant voters of the middle precinct sent a committee to the General Court to acquaint that body with their grievance, and ask relief against the tax, which was being pressed with the full vigor of the law. This committee was chosen October 13, 1712, and they obtained speedy justice, for on the 30th of October it was by the General Court

"Resolved and declared that the said Precinct, being set off by Order of this Court, & having worthily performed their Engagement in erecting a convenient Meeting House for the publick worship of God, & settled a learned orthodox Minister & provided an honourable support for him, They are not further chargeable to the support of the Ministry in the Body of the Town, being no longer of the audience there; and the Assessment made lately upon the Inhabitants of the Precinct for the Ministry in the Body of the Town by the Selectmen and Assessors, & all warrants issued for the collection and distraining for the same be & hereby are superseded and made null and void."

It was not till 1713 that the members of the First Church who were included in the new parish sent in their request to be dismissed from the mother church.

"SALEM, April 24th, 1713.

"To the Rev^d Mr. Nicholas Noyes, Teacher of the Church in Salem, and to the Church of Christ there:

"Hon^d, Rev^d, and Beloved:

"WHEREAS it hath pleased our gracious God to smile upon our endeavors for the erecting of an house for the carrying on the public worship of God, and settling a minister amongst us, and we being called by divine providence (as we apprehend) to settle a particular church according to the Gospel, under the ministry of the Rev^d Mr. Benj. Prescott: Our humble request to yourselves is that you will please to dismiss us and our children with your approbation and blessing, to be a church of ourselves and until we are so, with the consent and approbation of the Elders and messengers of the churches that shall assist at the ordination of the Rev^d Mr. Prescott, to continue members of Salem Church, and as there shall be occasion assist and help us, especially by your prayers unto the God of all grace, that in so great an affair we may be directed and assisted to proceed in all things according to the will of God, unto whom be glory in the church by Jesus Christ, throughout all ages, world without end."

"Your unworthy brethren and sisters living within the bounds of the Middle District in Salem.

"Hanna King.	Martha Adams.	Sam ^l Goldthwait, sen.
Judah Mackintire.	Elizabeth Cook.	Ebenezer Gyles.
Elizabeth Nurse.	Sarah Gardiner.	Abraham Pierce.
Sarah Robinson.	Elizabeth Gardiner.	John Foster.
Ales Shafflin.	Isabel Pease.	John Felton.
Hanna Small.	Hanna Felton.	David Foster.
Hanna Southwick.	Hanna Foster.	Abel Gardiner.
Mary Tompkins.	Abigail French.	John Gardiner.
Elizabeth Tompkins.	Elizabeth Gyles.	Samuel Goldthwait.
Elizabeth Verry.	Elizabeth Goldthwait.	William King.
Jemima Verry.	Hanna Goldthwait.	Richard Waters.
Sarah Waters.	Deborah Gool.	Robert Pease."
Elizabeth Waters.	Elizabeth King.	
Susanna Daniel.	Samuel Gardiner.	

The request for dismissal was granted, and the following letter of dismissal was issued:

"At a Church meeting at the Teacher's house, June 25th. The Church having received a petition from our brethren and sisters living in the District, wherein they desire a dismission from us for themselves and their children, in order to be a church of themselves. The Church giveth in answer as followeth: That although we cannot praise or justify our brethren's proceeding so far as they have done in order to be a church of themselves without advising with or using means to ob-

tain the consent of the Church they belonged to ; yet at the request of our brethren and sisters, and for peace sake, we permit them and their children to become a church of themselves ; provided they have the approbation and consent of the Elders and messengers of some other churches in communion with us, that shall assist at their church gathering and ordaining them a pastor. And until they have so done, they continue members of this church. And so we commit them to the grace of God in Christ Jesus, praying that they may have divine direction and assistance in the great work they are upon, and that they may become an holy and orderly and peaceable church, and that the Lord would add to them of such as are within their own limits, many such as shall be saved. The above answer was twice distinctly read to the brethren of the Church before it was voted, and then consented to by the vote of the Church, *nemine contradicente*."

Rev. Benjamin Prescott was accordingly ordained, September 23, 1713, and the separation of the parishes was at last complete. In all the history of the separation of towns and precincts, of which our legislative and municipal history furnishes many noteworthy instances down to the present time, there has rarely been a division more earnestly pursued or more stubbornly resisted than that which resulted in the formation of the Middle Precinct of Salem.

CHAPTER LXIX.

PEABODY—(Continued.)

The Separation from Salem—The District and Town of Danvers.

FROM this time forward the interests of the inhabitants of the middle precinct continued to be centred about their parish meetings. They were still subject to taxation for the general expenses of the town of Salem, and for educational purposes ; but they very soon demanded and received separate schools under their own supervision. In 1714 the town granted money towards the support of a "Reading, writing and cyphering school" in the new precinct, and a committee was appointed to receive it "and distribute it to the Inhabitants according to their discretion."

The schools of that time were not entirely free, but those who were able to pay for the teaching of their children did so, and the town undertook to pay only for those whose parents could not afford to pay for their instruction. The education of children, while not compulsory, was universal, and the selectmen saw to it that children whose parents neglected their education and training in some useful calling were put out to service. It was not till about 1768 that schools were supported in this commonwealth wholly by taxation, and were free to all. This explains what was meant by the distribution of the school money.

As time went on there was a growing desire for independence in all municipal affairs. There had always existed a strong feeling of sympathy between the middle and the village parishes. A difficulty at one time arose by reason of an attempt, in 1743, by some

of the inhabitants of the village to encroach upon the rights of the middle precinct by including within the village bounds some of those who belonged in the southerly parish. On August 16th, at a special meeting, it was voted to choose a committee of three men to appear at the General Court and answer to the petition of Captain Samuel Endicott, John Porter, Benjamin Porter and John Endicott, and also the petition of James Prince, agent for the Village Parish. Daniel Epes, Daniel Gardner and John Procter were chosen, and they were successful in resisting the encroachment.

With this exception, the two outlying parishes were united in their desire for separation from the town of Salem. In 1689, very shortly after the establishment of the village parish, there had been an attempt to establish a new township to include the village. The witchcraft excitement and the formation of the middle precinct delayed the plan, but it was revived from time to time. The inconvenience of attending town meetings from the outlying parts of the town, the gathering of local interests about the parish meetings and the desire to have separate schools under their own control, led the village and middle parishes to discuss the project from time to time. In 1732 the village precinct sent in a petition to the town of Salem, praying to be set off from Salem with some enlargement of boundaries ; and in 1740 an attempt was made to unite the two outlying parishes in an effort for separation.

In the Middle Precinct, July, 1740, "It Being put to vote whither y^e Inhabitants of this parish will come off y^e town of Salem and Joyn with the Inhabitants of Salem Village, Provided that they See cause to take this Middle Parrish (the whole of itt) as itt is now Bounded, To Joyn Together both Parishes, and make a Township our selves, separate from y^e Town of Salem," a committee was chosen to manage the whole affair, and lay the proceedings before the next meeting. The people of Salem raised a committee to treat with the "farmers," and after consultation they reported that the village people might be pacified if the town would raise a sufficient amount of money "to maintain two schools within the bridges, and one at the Middle Precinct, that should draw their proportion of the school money, raise their own committees, and control their own affairs." The report was accepted, and the town raised £250, province bills. But the relief was only temporary. The farmers continued to renew their request ; they desired to manage their own affairs, and as time went on the reasons for separation were increased rather than diminished. In April, 1742, at a meeting specially called, the middle precinct voted to choose a committee of the village "concerning comeing off from y^e town of Salem," and report their proceedings.

On May 9, 1751, it was again voted to join with the village parish in an attempt to separate from Salem. It was desired to form a new township, and not

merely a district, and the records show that such was the plan of the farmers. The committees from the two parishes consulted together, and prepared a memorandum of agreement for the separation, in July, 1751.

"Whereas y^e Village Parish and y^e Middle Parish in Salem have agreed to come of from y^e town as a separate Town by themselves, as appears by y^e votes of their respective Meetings, and whereas we y^e subscribers being appointed and Impowered for and in behalf of Each parish to Confer together, and make Report att y^e meeting of sd parishes Respectively, relating to said Affair, have meet together and after due Consideration make Report as follows: (viz.) That y^e Town meetings shall be one year in one parish and y^e next year in the other parish successively. That y^e major part of y^e selectmen and assessors shall be chosen one year in one Parish, and y^e next year in y^e other Parish successively. That each Parish shall share Equally in all profits and Benefits that shall happen or accrue.

July y^e 2d, 1751.

Daniel Epes, Jr.	} for the Middle Parish	Samuel Flint	} for the Village."
Malichi Felton		Cornelius Tarball	
John Proctor		James Prince	

This report was accepted, and on the 9th of September, 1751, the same committee was authorized to join with the committee from the village, and prefer a petition to the town of Salem relating to the separation. The authors of the report were also instructed to "labour" with the people of Salem; for although, as Hanson states, the feeling in Salem was more favorable for separation than it has been, there was still a considerable opposition to the movement.

On the 25th of October, 1751, a town meeting was held in Salem to consider the petition, and it was voted "That the Prayer of said Petition be so far granted as that with the leave of the Great and General Assembly the Inhabitants and Estates of said Parishes be set off as a separate Township agreeable to the present boundaries of said Parishes; and that in view of the claim of the annual incomes of the Town they be allowed thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence to be paid out of the Town Treasury when legally set off as a distinct Town beside their proportion of the sums due to them for the Incouragement of the schools by virtue of former votes." The new town was to care for its own poor. It was also voted to carry out the provisions of a previous vote, in 1747, by apportioning one hundred pounds in bills of the last emission to the inhabitants of the whole of the old town of Salem.

The plan was originally to form a town of the two parishes; but in 1743 the King had given an instruction to the Governor of the province, forbidding him to give his assent to any act creating a new town, without a clause inserted suspending the execution of such act until it should receive His Majesty's approbation. This was because it was thought undesirable by the crown to increase the number of representatives in the General Assembly. The popular branch was gaining in power, and their increase had given them the control of all matters which were determined by a joint session of the two Houses. Governor Bernard, in a letter to the board of trade, in 1761, says that the number of representatives had

then increased from eighty-four in 1692, when the charter was opened, to about one hundred and seventy, while the Council kept the same number, twenty-eight. By the charter the Council was chosen in joint convention, and by usage many other officers were so chosen. It is probable, however, that the spirit of independence had already begun to manifest itself in the colonies, and it was felt in England that the growth of the power of the popular branch of the assembly was too favorable to such independent ideas. It seems that the petitioners yielded to this policy, and that the petition presented by them to the General Court asked only for the establishment of a district; a district being a town in all respects except the right to choose a representative. When a district was established, it was allowed to join with the town from which it had been separated in the choice of a representative. On the 22d of January, 1751-52, a memorial of Samuel Flynt, Daniel Epes, Jr., Esq., and others, in behalf of the Village and Middle Precincts, praying to be incorporated into a district, was read in Council, and the petitioners were ordered to serve notice on the town of Salem. This was not concurred in by the House of Representatives, but on January 28th, an act was passed establishing the district of Danvers. (This act recited that the causes for the separation were the distance of the inhabitants of the outlying parishes from that part of the first parish in Salem where the public affairs of the town were transacted, the distance from the grammar school in Salem, and also the fact that most of the inhabitants of the First Parish were either merchants, mechanics, or traders, and those of the Village and Middle Parishes chiefly husbandmen, which was the cause of many disputes and difficulties in the management of public affairs.) It was provided by the act that the agreements of the town of Salem, which had been made conditional on the parishes being incorporated into a town should be binding, although only a district had been incorporated.

(The name of the parish now became the "Second Parish in the district of Danvers," which was soon changed to the "South Parish in Danvers," which continued to be its name for more than a century. The church was called "The Second Congregational Church in Danvers.")

About a year after the erection of the district of Danvers, the boundary between it and Salem was run, corresponding generally with the boundary of the Middle Precinct. The line took Trask's grist-mills into Danvers, and ran from the mills "To the Easternmost Elm Tree on sd plain and by the Northernly side of the highway there called Boston Road."

There was at that time a row of elm trees extending along Boston Street in a direction not quite parallel to the present line of the street, the easternmost tree being the boundary tree, and the tree at the other end being in the vicinity of Humphrey Case's house, near the residence of the late James F. Caller.

A stone with the date 1707 stands at the foot of the "big tree;" but as the tree was a boundary in 1712, it must have been more than a young tree at that time, and probably dates back to 1660 or 1670. The intermediate trees in this row were cut down many years ago for fire-wood, during a very severe winter when there was great dearth of fuel in Salem; and within the memory of living men the ridge caused by their stumps was to be seen in the road. The stone marked 1707 may have been the mile-stone mentioned in the legislative report on the separation of the middle precinct.

On March 30, 1752, it was ordered that fences be erected across the highway at the town bridge and the bridge by the south mills, and that all persons from Boston or suspected of bringing contagion should be excluded from the town by a guard kept at the barriers.

The first joint election of a Representative from the town of Salem and district of Danvers was named to take place May 18, 1752. At that time the small-pox was raging, both in Boston and Salem; and the meeting voted not to send a Representative to the General Court, which was to be held at Concord on account of the pestilence in Boston. It was declared that no disrespect or designed affront was intended to the honorable house, and that they would submit to whatever fine should be imposed; but that owing to dissensions between the town and the lately established district, it was impracticable to choose a Representative, and not consistent with the peace of the inhabitants; that small-pox was prevalent in several of the families of the town, and that it might be carried to the General Court by a Representative if chosen; and that the expenses attending the sickness had been so heavy in many instances that many persons could not bear the charges of sending a Representative.

Although the district was not entitled to send a Representative, it sent a delegate, who was allowed to vote on certain matters. In 1754, when the colonies proposed a plan of union for mutual safety and protection, the district voted against it through its delegate, Daniel Epes.

On February 3, 1754-55, it was voted that Daniel Epes, Jr., should carry the renewed request of the district to become a town before the General Assembly. This request was continued from time to time, and the last presentation of it was by Daniel Epes, June 8, 1757. The bill was passed and signed on June 9th, but the date of its publication is June 16, 1757.

This act did not contain any clause suspending its operation until the king should approve it; it was plainly in contravention of the instructions given to the Governor. The feeling of independence on the part of the province was beginning to show itself. At the time there was no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the province. Thos. Hutchinson, after-

wards Governor, was then a member of the Council, and he caused his protest against the act to be entered on the records. He gave for the reasons of his dissent,—

"1st. Because the professed design of the Bill is to give the Inhabitants, who now join with the Town of Salem in the choice of a Representative a power a chusing by themselves, and the number of which the House of Representatives may at present consist, being full large; the increasing the number must have a tendency to retard the proceedings of the General Court, and to increase the burden which now lyes upon the People by their long Sessions every Year, and must likewise give that House an undue proportion to the Board in the Legislature where many affairs are determined by a joint Ballot of the two Houses.

"2d. Because there being no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the Province, it is most agreeable to his Majesty's Commission to the late Governor: to the message of this Board to the House of Representatives at the opening the Session; and is in itself a thing most reasonable that all matters of any importance, and not necessary to be acted upon immediately, which is the case with the present Bill, should be deferred until there be a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in the Chair.

"3d. Because the Board by passing this Bill as the Second Branch of the Legislature necessarily bring it immediately after, before themselves for their Assent, or Refusal, as the first Branch, and such Members as Vote for this Bill in one capacity, must give their Assent in the other directly against the Royal Instruction to the Governor, in a case in no degree necessary for the public Interest, or else their Actions will be inconsistent and Absurd.

"Council Chamber, 9th June, 1757.

THOS. HUTCHINSON."

It appears that complaints of "long sessions" were prevalent even then.

The acts of this session were not forwarded to the Privy Council until the next January, owing to the absence of the Governor at the time of their enactment. They were received by the Privy Council in May, 1758, and referred to the Board of Trade. The Board of Trade did not act upon the laws of this session until July, 1759, when they prepared a draught of the acts which ought to be allowed, and made a special report that the act of incorporation of Danvers ought to be disallowed, on the ground that it had been passed in contradiction to the royal instruction. On August 10, 1759, an order was passed in the Privy Council, disallowing the act, and declaring it null and void.

It is believed that for some reason, now unknown, the provincial authorities never received notice of the disallowance of the act. Hutchinson certainly did not know that it had been disallowed, and he surmises in his history of Massachusetts, that as the Council kept no correspondence by letters with the King's ministers, this bill, with others, received the royal allowance probably without being observed to be contrary to the instructions. The act of incorporation was valid till disallowed; the town of Danvers was annually represented in the General Court from and after the year 1758, and later legislation expressly recognized Danvers as a town. No official notice of the disallowance being ever received, and the records of the Privy Council not having been searched by any one having the facts in mind, it was not discovered till long after the Revolution had rendered the discovery unimportant that the act of incorporation of Danvers was void after 1759.

There has been considerable speculation as to the origin of the name Danvers. Hanson says that the region was called Danvers as early as 1745; but nothing appears on the records to indicate that such was the case, or how the name came to be given. The discussion is one which belongs more appropriately to the history of Danvers than to that of Peabody, but it may be mentioned that two theories of its origin have been suggested. It has been thought by some the solution was found in the fact that Lord Danvers was connected with the Osborne family in England, and the names are united in more than one branch of the Osborne family. It has been surmised that the Osbornes from whom the families of that region in Danvers originated, may have come from one of these branches of the Osborne family in England, and that they suggested the name. This however, is a pure guess, inasmuch as it is not certainly known where the founder of the Osborne family in Danvers was born or lived before coming to this country. Felt, in his *Annals*, says that Lieut.-Governor Phipps suggested that name out of gratitude to one of his patrons. But the last Lord Danvers died before 1660, and the name afterward appears only in connection with other families, so that we are quite in the dark as to who the patron was. It would seem at least probable that the people of the new town had something to do with selecting a name for it, but the real cause of its selection is still conjectural.

The mill belonging to Trask nearest to Salem town is spoken of in 1715, as the fulling mill; so that it appears some business was done in fulling cloth made in the vicinity, probably by individuals on hand looms. It does not appear that the glass making industry, from which so much had been hoped, had survived till this time. The potteries, for which Danvers afterward became so famous, were not in operation until the latter part of this period, if at all during this time. One of these was located where the business is still carried on, on Central Street. There was at one time another on the south parish, in the vicinity of Holten Street. The business of tanning is said to have been begun about 1739, by Joseph Southwick, a Quaker, who lived in the house opposite the Lexington monument on Main Street, which was standing within twenty-five or thirty years. This house was among the first to adopt the comparatively modern square panes of glass, in the place of the diamond leaded pane, and from this circumstance was called the "glass house." Mr. Southwick began the infant industry, which now employs thousands of men and occupies acres of space in the town, by using half hogsheads for vats. After a while, as his business increased, he obtained a gondola, which he used until after a few years he sank three or four vats. The location of his tanyards, which continued for many years in his family, is still occupied in the same industry.

CHAPTER LXX.

PEABODY—(Continued).

Social Life and Customs in the Middle Precinct.

In the period from 1710 to 1757 the Middle or South Parish suffered but little change in the character or occupation of its inhabitants. They were mostly farmers; with the exception of the Trasks, who carried on their mills, there was little or no mechanical employment. According to the best authorities, there were, in 1752, about fifteen hundred inhabitants in both the Village and Middle Precincts. As there were eighty or ninety families in the Middle Precinct in 1710, there could not have been any great increase of the population in these forty years. There were some wealthy land-owners, but most of the people of the South Parish were of limited means. The social relaxations of the time were few. Outside of the religious meetings there were few opportunities for social gatherings, except on the rare occasion of a house raising, or some such friendly meeting. The village singing school, which began to be introduced into New England during this period, was the beginning of the lecture and entertainment system, which afterward became so important a factor in the social life of New England. The psalm singing of the Puritans of the beginning of the eighteenth century was by rote; there were no instruments used in the churches, but the hymn was "lined out" by one of the deacons. The first mention of organs in churches is contained in the diary of Rev. Mr. Green, of the Village Parish, in 1711, when he says of a visit to Boston and Cambridge, "I was at Mr. Thomas Brattle's, heard the organs and saw strange things in a microscope." This may have been the organ which Mr. Brattle gave, in 1714, to King's Chapel, in Boston.

The people generally were opposed to the introduction of singing by note, fearing that it would lead to the use of instrumental music and other musical frivolities. In 1723 several members of a church in Braintree were excommunicated because they advocated the reformed method of singing. A council, however, shortly afterward, reinstated them, and effected a compromise. An equally strong feeling was formed elsewhere in regard to the matter; but the new school prevailed, and the young people had their singing schools, at which they learned hymns of surprising rapidity and complication of movement, in contrast to the severe music of the elders. The choir began to make its appearance, though there is no record of it in the South Parish till 1763, when it was voted "that there be two seats on the easterly side of y^e broad ally in the Meeting-house be sett apart for a number of persons to sett in for the better accommodating singing in y^e Meeting-house, and that the same be under the regulation of the Parish

committee from time to time, as there shall be occasion, for carrying on that part of Divine service."

After the bell was procured, about 1720, the curfew called all to early slumbers.

Samuel Stacy was the first "bellman" of the parish. The title "sexton" does not appear in the old records, perhaps because the Puritans of that day thought that sexton (or as it was then and is sometimes still pronounced, "saxton"—or "saxon," being a shortening of "sacristan"), savored too much of church formality. After 1750 we find the "saxsen" or "saxton" spoken of in the records.

The duties of caring for the meeting-house were very simple; no fires, no carpets, no lights, with very little paint and window glass, made the position a very simple one. At first "the widow Parnell," who lived close by, swept and garnished the meeting-house; and there appears from time to time an article in the warrant for the parish meeting "to consider of paying the widdow Parnell." The committee, which was formally empowered "to agree with some sutable person to sweep the meeting-house," agreed with Stacy that he was to ring the bell "every night at nine of the clock, and every Sabbath day, and to sweep the meeting-house for what the Inhabitation will give him." He is spoken of in 1726 as the "bell man," though that title was sometimes applied to the night watch, for in 1710 the selectmen of Salem agreed with a bell man at 36s. (thirty-six shillings) per month, who was "to walk y^e Streets from Ten of y^e clock at Night till day light, & take care that there bee no Mischeife Done whilst people are asleep, but to doe his utmost to prevent fire, thieves, enemies or other danger." The custom of ringing the nine o'clock bell was kept up for more than a century and a half, having been discontinued in 1885.

Samuel Stacy continued to hold his office for many years; but the careful committee thought it best to ascertain how much the "Inhabitation" were giving him, and accordingly he was directed in 1731 to keep an account of what the people gave him. In 1758 and 1759 Mary Goldthwait was engaged to ring the bell and sweep the meeting-house. The bell was hung in a small belfry or "turret" over the body of the house, probably in the middle like that of the Village Meeting-house. This turret was repaired in 1740, and again in 1750, and gave place to the tower or steeple, built in 1774.

Soon after getting a bell, the parish began to feel the responsibility of their acquisition; for we find in several warrants an article "to consider of some way to goe up to Bell or Belfrey within side of the meeting-house in case anything should happen to bell or rope." The gentle and insinuating suggestiveness of this article brings vividly before us the difficulty of raising money at that time. It was not till 1727 that the parish boldly voted "to make a way up to the Bell," and to raise the money for it. Indeed, the

whole history of the dealings between the parish and their minister show how scarce money was. It was customary to have a box near the entrance of the meeting-house in which strangers were expected to put some contribution, according to their means, toward the support of the worship whose privilege they enjoyed. The disposition of this fund was a grave question; and the inhabitants were called together in April, 1713, "to consider of some way to put a conclusion to y^e discours about y^e mony contributed by s'rangers." It was finally put to vote "whether Mr Prescott shall have one halfe of y^e mony contributed by Straingers and y^e Inhabitants y^e other half," and "Voted in y^e Afermitive."

The expenses of the parish at the beginning were paid partly by rates or taxes, and partly by voluntary contributions. In May, 1712, a meeting was called at the meeting house "to see about the contribution and allso to Consider of Bulding A Dwelling hous for y^e minister or els to allow sumthing to Mr. Prescott and he Buld A hous for himself." It was voted "that y^e Contribution be upheld; that y^e inhabitants will put their mony in papers; that y^e inhabitants will subscrib to y^e bulding of A hous for y^e minister." It was afterward voted "that y^e Inhabitants will Give Mr Prescott y^e Rocks except y^e Horsblocks, y^e Timber allso except y^e Joyce and will Give him allso about 8000 of Shingle nails that ware left." It does not appear that the house was built; Mr. Prescott afterward lived in a house on Central Street built for him by the brother of his third wife,—Sir William Pepperell, about 1750.

In 1731, it was again voted that the money in the free contributions should be "papered," that is, it seems, that each contributor should keep his gift separate, so that it could be known who gave and how much each contributed. This custom is a curious one, in view of its revival in the "envelope system" of offerings so common in churches at the present day. In 1736, £50 was raised by rates, and £100 by subscription, for the minister. From the very first, the collection of parish rates was difficult. In 1717 it was voted that the committee "take the directions of the law to gather the minister's rates this year." In 1720, the warrant commands John Tarball, Collector, to collect the amounts due the parish, and on failure to pay he is to "distrain the goods or chattles of the person or persons soe refusing, for y^e payment of y^e same, and for want of goods or chattles, whereon to make distress, you are to seize the body or bodyes of the person or persons so refusing, and are them to commit to y^e common gaoll in Salem, untill he or they pay or satisfie the sum or sums that they are Rated or assesed." Such was the severe language of the precept to the constable; but public opinion did not support the imprisonment of individuals for non-payment of parish rates. There was great delay on the part of the collectors; a list of rates given to Mr. Bell for collection in 1728 was

not completed until 1743. During the whole period of Mr. Prescott's settlement, there was constant difficulty about his salary. The sum agreed upon was slow in coming in; from time to time, as the depreciated currency of the time fell in value, additions were made to the amount granted to him, but not proportionate to the depreciation nor to his needs; and the result was a bitter controversy extending over many years, and a lawsuit, in which the courts upheld Mr. Prescott's claims.

These facts, gleaned from the parish records, throw a strong light on the state of the community at the time; the simple public interests of the people, centering about their parish affairs, and the great scarcity of money among a farming population who supported themselves upon the soil, but had no means of exchanging their crops and productions for ready money. The clothing was mostly home-made, spun and woven from their own wool, by the women of the household, dyed with such coloring as could be obtained at home or in the shops of Salem, and made up by wife or daughter in the plain fashion of the day. Linen, woven by the same hands, was laid up against the marriage of the daughters. All the industries necessary for their simple life were practiced by exchange of labor or commodities among themselves with little use of money. Food was of the plainest; there was little fresh meat; no tea or coffee in most families; great scarcity of white bread; and, in general, an absence of those luxuries which seem to the descendants of these plain farmers the very necessities of living. Potatoes began to be used about 1730, though they were known to the colonists long before; but they did not come into general use till the middle of the eighteenth century. Furniture, except in the few houses of the wealthy, was plain and bare, often home-made. Earthen-ware and wooden vessels, with pewter plates and cups, were the table-ware of the farmers. Spoons of pewter and horn were in use, and the few silver utensils were cherished as precious heirlooms. The bare floors knew no carpets, though they were scoured white, and sometimes decorated with sand sprinkled in fanciful designs; the great fire-places, even when the owners made no stint of firewood, only half-warmed the inmates in the coldest weather; and the idea of warming a bed-room, except so far as a warming-pan would thaw the sheets, would have been surprising to our ancestors. There were no fires in the churches; old or sick people took little foot-stoves in their hands, but most sat out the two and three-hour sermons without a ray of artificial heat, by sheer endurance. Woolen underclothing was not worn at all at that period, nor indeed generally until within forty or fifty years of the present time in New England. But in spite of the hard circumstances of their lives, they were a hardy, courageous and vigorous race, and many among them possessed unusual physical strength and stature, and not a few attained great length of days.

CHAPTER LXXI.

PEABODY—(Continued).

The Revolutionary War.

[DURING the years before the Revolution the town went quietly on its way.] At one time, in 1772, the inhabitants of the North Parish were obliged to apply to the General Court for relief against the encroachments of the South Parish. In December, 1771, the South Parish voted to hold the town-meetings in the South Meeting-house, and the next town-meeting was held there; and a majority of the town officers were chosen from the South Parish, without regard to the agreement before mentioned between the parishes, entered into before the district was established. It would seem that the South Parish must have had a majority of votes at the time. The Legislature, considering the agreement as binding upon the parishes, enacted the substance of it as a law.

[With this exception, there is little to note in the internal affairs of the South Parish during this time. The town was early awakened to a thoroughly patriotic feeling. In 1765, at a town-meeting in October, they gave instructions to their representative, directing him to remonstrate against the stamp act, but to do all in his power to suppress or prevent riotous assemblies, and not to give his assent to any act of assembly that should imply the willingness of his constituents to submit to any internal taxes imposed otherwise than by the General Court of the province, and not to assent to any extravagant grants.]

[On December 23, 1765, additional instructions were sent to Mr. Porter, the Representative then in the General Court, similar to those already given, and concluding with an eloquent affirmation of the rights of the colonists and a denunciation of the oppressive character of the movement to deprive them of their right of managing their own internal affairs.]

[It is declared that taxation and representation must go together, and an argument is made of the impossibility of regulating the affairs of the colonies properly in England.] "It is not in their power (the Parliament) to make the Easterly Banks of America contiguous to the Westerly Banks of Great Briton, which banks have lain and still ly one Thousand Leagues distant from Each Other, and till they can do this, they cannot (as we Humbly Concieve), Provide for the Good Government of His Majesty's Subjects in these two Distant Regions, without y^e Establishment of a Different Power, Both Legislative and Executive, in Each." They then urge Mr. Porter to demand a repeal of the Stamp Act. They say they are willing to be subject to the "Greatest and best of Kings," and to assist him always, but they think men of "Envious and Depraved Minds" have advised him wrongly. They think their grievance is such as "cannot but be resented by every True Englishman who has any

Spark of Generous Fire Remaining in His Breast." This was ten years before the battle of Lexington.]

Samuel Holten, the Representative for the year 1768, was requested to join a convention to be gathered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 22d of September, to consist of delegates from the adjacent towns in the Commonwealth. It was held during several days, and the differences between the colonies and the mother country were fully discussed. Dr. Holten took an active part in the deliberations, and distinguished himself for his vigor and acuteness of mind and excellent judgment, which characterized him throughout his long and useful public life.

[The people of the town shared in the patriotic excitement of the times. The daily converse of the people was upon the signs of the times, and all were of one mind in the firm determination to resist the new laws which were in derogation of their chartered rights. It was hoped that war might be averted, but if it must come they would prepare for it as best they could.]

[In 1770 the merchants of Boston passed the non-importation agreement. The obnoxious tax, though repealed as to several articles, still existed upon tea, and the agreement expressed a determination to import no goods from Great Britain that were subject to the tariff, particularly tea. The people of the town, on May 28, 1770, voted their approbation of this action of the Boston merchants, and further voted "that we will not ourselves (to our knowledge), or by any person, for or under us, Directly or Indirectly, Purchase of such Person or Persons, any goods whatever, and as far as we can effect it, will withdraw our connection from every Person who shall Import Goods from Great Britain, Contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants aforesaid."] [Voted that we will not drink any Tea ourselves, and use our best endeavors to prevent our Families and those connected with them, from the use thereof,] from this Date, until the Act imposing a Duty on that Article be repealed, or a general Importation shall take place. Cases of Sickness excepted." A committee of twelve was raised to convey a copy of this resolution to every family in the town, to receive the signatures of the people. [The committee was instructed to write the names of all who refused to append their signatures to these articles, and publish them as enemies to the country.] The resolutions were printed in the *Essex Gazette*. Hanson says that Isaac Wilson seems to have been the only one who opposed the popular enthusiasm.

In June, 1772, a committee was chosen to take into account our civil liberties. They drew up a series of resolutions which were presented to the town and adopted by it unanimously. The resolutions are full of the spirit of the times, and set forth clearly and vigorously the oppressive nature of the legislation directed against the liberties of the colonies by Parliament, the various irregular and oppressive acts of

the Royal governor, the changes in judicial tribunals and all the grievances which so wrought upon the minds of our forefathers; they ended by instructing the representative of the town to contend, in a constitutional way, for the just rights and privileges of the people, to labor for a union of the provinces, to refuse to yield chartered privileges, and to use his endeavors that honorable salaries be granted to the Governor, the Judges of the Superior Court and others, adequate to their dignity, with a view to lessening the influence of the crown over such officers.

Dr. Samuel Holten, Tarrant Putnam, and Captain William Shillaber were chosen a committee to correspond with the committees of correspondence for Boston and other towns. These committees of correspondence and safety were chosen in almost every town, and are often mentioned in the legislation of the period. In some instances great and unusual powers were granted to them, particularly in the acts passed with the endeavor to prevent speculation in the necessities of life at a time when the depression of the currency gave rise to great variations of prices. In one of these acts "To prevent Monopoly and Oppression" it is enacted that these grants of extraordinary powers should not be a precedent for the future. Such were the prudence and forethought of the men of those times, even in the heat of civil war. Indeed, the most remarkable thing about the public proceedings of those days, both in towns and in the General Court, is the moderation and sober judgment by which their feelings were tempered, even when profoundly aroused. The same spirit which led the General Court to surround those accused of being enemies of the country with every safeguard for a fair and impartial trial, to make provision for the families of Tories who had fled from the State, to modify the severities of attainder for treason, and to guard the execution of the death penalty with the wisest restrictions, is seen in the public acts of towns during this period. All extravagance is avoided, and calmness and deliberation stamp all the proceedings. There is much in the records of Danvers during this time of which the patriotic citizen has a right to be proud, and which belong as much to one locality as to another. The Rev. Mr. Holt, who had been settled in the South Parish in 1758, was an ardent patriot, and he is reported to have declared that he would rather live on potatoes than submit. He procured a musket and performed drill-service regularly in the ranks of Captain Eppes' company.

On the 27th of September, 1774, Dr. Holten, the representative to the General Court to be held in Salem in October, was instructed to adhere firmly to chartered rights, not to acknowledge in any way the Act of Parliament for altering the government of Massachusetts Bay, and to acknowledge the council chosen by the last General Court. He was also authorized, if the General Court should be dissolved, to meet in a General Provincial Congress and there "to

act upon such matters as may come before you, in such a manner as shall appear to be most conducive to the true Interest of this Town and Province, and most likely to preserve the liberties of all America."

On November 21, 1774, the town voted to adhere strictly to all the resolves and recommendations of the Provincial Congress, thereby repudiating the government of England.

[On January 9, 1775, it was voted to comply with the provincial recommendation, and arm and equip each man, and to provide for frequent discipline; and it was provided that each man should be paid one shilling for each half-day he was in service. On January 19, a committee was appointed to see that the citizens of Danvers were obedient to the provincial recommendations.] It was voted "that the meeting of the inhabitants of this town in parties at Houses of Entertainment, for the purpose of Dancing, Feasting, &c., is expressly against the Eighth Article of the American Congress Association. Therefore the Committee of Inspection are particularly instructed to take care that the said eighth article in the Association is strictly complied."

When Col. Leslie marched toward Danvers for the purpose of destroying certain stores, a company from Danvers, under Capt. Samuel Eppes, marched to Salem to repel the expected attack. It was on Sunday, February 26, 1775, when the alarm was sounded; it is said that the sermon was cut short, and the remaining services deferred to a more convenient season. Rev. Mr. Holt is said to have been among those who marched in line on this occasion. The sober judgment of Col. Leslie, aided by the counsels of the more prudent among the inhabitants, avoided an encounter at the time, but the men were given a foretaste of the excitement of gathering in arms at the alarm of invasion.

[The 19th of April arrived, and the news of the advance of the British soldiers to Concord and Lexington was brought to Danvers at about nine o'clock in the forenoon. The ringing of bells and the beat of drums communicated the tidings to the citizens. The appointed meeting place was near the South Church, at the bend of the old Boston road by the Bell tavern, and thither the men thronged from every direction.]

[The rendezvous of the minute-men was on the very spot where the Lexington monument was afterward erected, at the junction of the Boston road and the main street. Gen. Foster, then twenty-six years of age, had been appointed captain of the minute-men from the southern part of the town about ten days before; these minute-men were to be in readiness at a moment's warning. They were ready, and all to a man assembled at the appointed place. The Rev. Mr. Holt gave his parting benediction to them, and they started for the field of death. The women gathered about and assisted to prepare their husbands or brothers or lovers for the fight.]

[There had been three companies of militia in Danvers, but on March 3d it had been voted, agreeably to a vote of the Provincial Congress, that a quarter of the soldiers in the town should be *minute-men*. These minute-men were given in part to Israel Hutchinson, and in part to Gideon Foster.] Foster's company was made up chiefly from Capt. Samuel Eppes' company of militia, and partly by volunteers.]

[By some mistake in the records these men were never formally separated from Capt. Eppes' company, so that the muster rolls of the State show only Capt. Hutchinson's company of minute-men and three companies of militia. But Captain, afterwards General, Foster, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-six, gave a full account of the affair to many people now living, and it is certain that he acted as captain at the battle of Lexington.] It would seem that Capt. Samuel Eppes' company was made up from the south parish, while Capt. Jeremiah Page commanded a company from the north parish, and Capt. Samuel Flint's company included those in the northwestern part of the town, probably in both parishes. Capt. Hutchinson's company of minute-men was made up mostly of men from the New Mills, while Capt. Foster's company included his own neighbors from the south parish. The list of Capt. Foster's minute-men, given from memory by him in 1837, is as follows:

Samuel Cook, Jr.	William Rice.
George Southwick, Jr.	Joseph Bell.
Henry Jacobs, Jr.	John Setchell.
John Collins.	Jonathan Newhall.
Benjamin Eppes.	Stephen Twiss.
Samuel Webber.	Stephen Small.
James Stone.	Uriah Harwood.
Solomon Wyman.	Jacob Reed.
Robert Stone.	Abel Mackintire.
Isaac Twiss.	James Goldthwait.
Samuel Reeves.	John Eppes, Jr.
Thomas Gardner, Jr.	John Needham.
Joseph Twiss.	
Jonathan Howard.	

Besides these, there were certainly others, as Gen. Foster's memory was probably unable to recall from memory his entire company. Dennison Wallis and Ebenezer Goldthwait are mentioned by Hanson as belonging in this company, and James Osborne, whose name appears in Capt. Eppes' company, is known to have fought under Capt. Foster on that day; Benj. Daland appears also to have been with the minute-men.

The names of those from the North Parish are given in the history of Danvers, in another part of this work, including the companies of Captains Page and Flint, and Capt. Hutchinson's company of minute-men.

The names of those in Capt. Eppes' company, exclusive of the minute-men, who went with Capt. Foster, are as follows:

Eben Goldthwaite.	John Jacobs.
Jona. Tarball.	Sylvester Osborn.
Benj. Douty.	Amos King.
Aaron Osborn.	Jonathan Nurse.

Andrew Curtis.
Wm. Tarball.
Abraham Reddington.
Israel Osborn.
Nathan Upton.
Richard Phillips.
Joseph Whiteman.
John Wilson, Jr.
Samuel Small.
Joseph Eppes.
James Eppes.
Wm. Southwick.
John Southwick.
Jon Curtis.
Job Wilson.
Robert Wilson, 3d.
Isaac Wilson, 3d.
Joshua Moulton.
Nath. Goldthwaite.
Daniel Moulton.
John Reed.
Daniel Marsh, Jr.
Wm. Goldthwaite.
Marble Osborn.
Joseph Osborn, 3d.

Jonathan Felton.
Jonathan Procter.
Tim. Felton.
Asa Felton.
Eben Felton.
Thos. Andrews.
Joseph Osborn, 4th.
Daniel Reed.
Jona. Southwick.
Thomas Day.
Joseph Ingles.
David Newhall.
Nath'l Fitts.
Wm. Frost.
Newhall Wilson.
Jonathan Wilson, 3d.
Bartholomew Molton.
Habbakuk Lynse.
Eben Molton.
Jona. Ridney.
Atijah Reed.
Thos. Bond.
John Getchell.
Samuel Stone.
Wm. Perkins.

There were about two hundred men in all, from Danvers, who started for the battle of Lexington.

When the news of the intention of the British reached Danvers, Foster sent one of his lieutenants to Col. Timothy Pickering, of Salem, and obtained permission to start with his minute-men without waiting for the movement of the regiment. Capt. Hutchinson's company is supposed to have started at the same time; and tradition says that the other three companies followed Foster's example, and went without waiting for Pickering's regiment. The two companies of minute-men, however, bore the brunt of the engagement, and all of those killed, wounded and taken prisoners were from Hutchinson's and Foster's companies.

The minute-men started over the fences and across the fields, and arrived at West Cambridge, a distance of sixteen miles, in four hours. There they met the retreating British. Hon. Daniel P. King has given a description of the scene, doubtless gathered from the lips of those who took part in it.

"Our townsmen heard the roar of the artillery and the rattle of the musketry, and they panted to join in the deadly combat. A little west of the meeting-house is a hill, around which the road wound in such manner as to conceal the British. Many of the men of Danvers went into a walled enclosure, and piled bundles of shingles, which were lying there, to strengthen their breastwork; rumor had deceived them as to the force of the enemy; it was certainly their expectation here to have intercepted their retreat. Others selected trees on the side of the hill, from which they might assail the enemy. But they had little space for preparation; they soon saw the British in solid column, descending the hill on their right, and at the same moment discovered a large flank guard advancing on their left. The men in the enclosure made a gallant resistance, but were overpowered by numbers—it was here that several of

these whom we are proud to claim for our townsmen were slain—some sought shelter in a neighboring house, and three or four, after they had surrendered themselves prisoners of war, were butchered with savage barbarity."

"Capt. Foster, with some of his men on the side of the hill, finding themselves nearly surrounded, made an effort to gain the pond—they passed along its margin, and crossed the road directly in front of the British column. On the north side of the road, they took position behind a ditch wall. From this casual redoubt they fired upon the enemy as long as any of them were within reach of their muskets. Some of them fired eleven times, with two bullets at each discharge, and it cannot be doubted that these winged messengers of death performed their destined work. The bodies of the slain were scattered along the road—the British were followed till they reached Charlestown neck. Mortifying and severe to them were the defeat and losses of that day. Their killed, wounded and missing amounted to about three hundred. According to an account published at the time, in the form of a hand-bill, forty-two Americans were killed and twenty-two wounded,—afterwards ascertained to be fifty killed."

Seven of the minute-men of Danvers were among the killed. Their names were Samuel Cook, George Southwick, Henry Jacobs, Ebenezer Goldthwaite, Benjamin Daland, Jotham Webb and Perley Putnam. Of these the first five belonged to Capt. Foster's company, and the last two to Capt. Hutchinson's. Sixty years afterward a granite monument was erected to the memory of those who fell in this battle, upon the very spot where the minute-men had gathered together at the alarm of invasion. It stands at the corner of Main and Washington Streets in Peabody, inscribed with the names of those who fell on that day, with the stirring motto "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" It was originally placed in a little inclosure of green; but the requirements of travel have narrowed its limits to the simple base of the shaft. A movement was once made in behalf of some who begrudged the space which it occupies in the road, to have it moved aside, out of the travelled way. Long may it be before the spirit of utilitarianism shall so prevail over the sentiment which built this simple and appropriate monument and placed it where its location has a deep significance, as to push it aside like a thing whose meaning is outworn and whose time is past.

On the evening after the battle, the men of Danvers collected the bodies of their comrades, and lodged that night in Medford. The British had retreated to Boston. On the next day the returning minute-men brought their melancholy burden home. The citizens went out to meet them, and as they came into town, a carriage escorted by the sexton of the South Parish conveyed the bodies of the slain. Four of the fallen, Samuel Cook, George Southwick, Henry

Jacobs and Ebenezer Goldthwaite, were taken to the house of Samuel Cook, on Central Street, and buried from the South meeting-house on the Friday after the battle. The others, according to tradition, were taken to the house of Capt. Hutchinson, at New Mills, where the whole neighborhood gathered in grief to view the familiar faces. At the church on Friday the gallery was occupied by armed men. Two companies of minute-men from Salem joined with the comrades of the slain to do them military honor, and after the impressive service at the meeting-house, the soldiers, with reversed arms, muffled drums and measured steps, led the long procession. On the way they were met by a band of soldiers from Newburyport, Salisbury and Amesbury, marching to join the army which was besieging Boston; these formed in single ranks on each side of the road, and the mournful procession passed between them. Three volleys were fired over their graves, and so the earthly part of the first victims of the Revolutionary War in Danvers was consigned to its last repose. Although Danvers was situated farther from Lexington than any of her sister towns which were represented at the battle, yet she lost more of her children than any other town except Lexington. Many are the family traditions of heroic deeds on that day, in the fatal inclosure and on the hillside under the apple-trees, where the men of Danvers fought against such desperate odds.

Dennison Wallis and Joseph Bell, of Capt. Foster's Company, were taken prisoners. Bell was carried into Boston, and imprisoned two months in an English frigate. Wallis, fearing that the infuriated British were about to kill their prisoners, made a desperate attempt to escape. He received thirteen bullets, and falling by the side of a wall which he was leaping, was left for dead. He recovered and effected his escape. He lived for many years after the Revolution, and his name is perpetuated by a bequest for the cause of education in his native parish. Nathan Putnam was wounded in the shoulder.

Capt. Foster's company suffered more heavily than did Capt. Hutchinson's. When Foster's men threw themselves behind the inclosure from which they fired, Hutchinson, whose experience in the French Wars gave him knowledge, warned them to beware of the flank guard. In their lack of acquaintance with military affairs, they knew nothing of a flank guard, and firing on the main body as it passed, they rushed out to harass its rear, when, of course, they found themselves between two fires, where several fell. Job Wilson, it is recorded by Hanson, on examining his pocket after the engagement, found his coat and a square foot of gingerbread perforated by a bullet.

Capt. Eppes' company met and captured two wagons near Medford, escorted by eleven British soldiers, carrying supplies to the British. Sylvester Osborne, with others, was detached to escort the prize to a place of safety, and they heard the firing, immediately after leaving the main body.

Col. Pickering's regiment did not march to the scene with the same alacrity which characterized the movements of the Danvers minute-men. At the Bell Tavern, they halted to arrange their places, and there was some farther delay in their movements.

The action of Colonel Pickering was afterward fully explained by the circumstances, but, as remarked by Mr. Hanson, if he had been able to advance with the rapidity shown by the Danvers companies, the presence of so large a force might have materially changed the result, and perhaps even resulted in the capture of the invaders. There is an account of the engagement, which was republished in the *Boston News Letter*, referred to by Hanson, which states that the attack of the Danvers companies was one of the occasions of the greatest loss to the British; and, with an increased force, they might have succeeded in actually intercepting the column returning from Lexington.

It is related that while Colonel Pickering's company was halted at the Bell Tavern, Elias Haskett Derby, who afterward became one of the wealthiest men in Salem, and one of the founders of its mercantile prosperity, went in to see Mrs. Southwick, the wife of Edward Southwick, who lived in a house standing within the memory of the writer, directly opposite the monument on Main Street. The Southwicks were Quakers, and could not consistently afford assistance to soldiers; but the sympathy of Mrs. Southwick so far prevailed over her non-combative principles that she said to Mr. Derby,—"Friend Derby, thee knows that my principles will not allow me to do anything to encourage war; but as there is a long and tedious march before thee, and thee and those with thee may be in need of refreshment, this batch of bread, just taken from the oven, thee may take if thee please; for it never can be wrong to feed the hungry." And she put into his knapsack a cheese, also.

Her willingness to render assistance in a good cause, in the most efficient manner which her principles would permit, calls to mind an anecdote of Squiers Shove, a Quaker afterward well known in the South Parish, who when asked, half in sport, to contribute to the purchase of a bell, which it was known was not favored by the Quaker sect, replied,—“No, I won't give thee anything for the bell, but I'll give thee a rope to hang the old thing with;” which he did.

On the 17th of June Colonel Pickering's regiment, on its way to the field of battle at Bunker's Hill, passed through Danvers, and halted at the Bell Tavern for refreshment. The bystanders, impatient of the delay, remonstrated at the loss of time; and Mrs. Anna Endicott, the wife of Samuel Endicott, walked up to the colonel, and with the voice of an Amazon, as Hanson describes it, said,—“Why on earth don't you march? Don't you hear the guns in Charlestown?”

The next January Nathan Putnam and Dennison

Waris applied to the Legislature for remuneration for their losses and the expense of their sickness from wounds received at Lexington, and a moderate appropriation was made for the purpose. In February, 1776, the House voted to Captain Eppes the following sums for the use of individuals who had lost guns, etc., on the 19th of April: Jonathan Tarbell, £2, 11s.; Henry Jacobs, £3, 8s.; heirs of Benjamin Daland, £2, 4s.; Samuel Cook, £2, 12s.; Thomas Gardner, £1, 4s.; Nathaniel Goldthwaite, £2, 0s.

On February 6th and March 6th contributions were taken up for the army besieging Boston, and the South Parish gave £13, 13s. 6d.

On June 18, 1776, it was "Voted that if the Hon'ble Congress for the Safety of the United States Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the inhabitants of this town, do solemnly Engage with our Lives and Fortunes to support them in the measure." At the same time a bounty of £13, 6s. 8d. was given to each man who would enlist in the service of the colonies. The Declaration of Independence was unanimously adopted and copied at length in the town record.

During the whole war one hundred and ninety-seven men from Danvers served in the Continental army out of a population of about eighteen hundred. Probably about half of this number were from the South Parish.]

CHAPTER LXXII.

PEABODY—(Continued).

From the Close of the Revolution to the Separation from Danvers.

AFTER the close of the Revolution the South Parish continued on a quiet and uneventful course, contributing little for many years to the material of history. Its people united their action with that of the other parish in many public matters which came before the town-meeting. They contributed men toward a company for the suppression of "Shay's Rebellion;" they joined in resolutions commendatory of John Adams' administration in 1799; and in 1808 they successfully contested an effort to unite the North Parish to Salem. They sent some in the company which left Danvers in December, 1787, and settled in Washington County, Ohio, as they had previously taken part in the settlement of New Salem in 1734, and in other emigrations.

The war of 1812 with Great Britain was very unpopular in the town, and on the 13th of July the town passed resolutions strongly condemning the war. Several companies were, however, raised to resist invasion, and that from the southern and western part of the town was commanded by General Foster, with Johnson Procter and Nathan Felton as lieutenants, Daniel King, ensign, John Upton, orderly

sergeant, and as privates many of the well-known and substantial citizens of the town. Hanson gives a partial list of the company, including William Poole, Eben S. Upton, Rufus Wyman, Eben King, Amos King, John Goldthwaite, John Osborn, Oliver Saunders, Joseph Griffin, Stephen Procter, Asa Bushby, Asa Tapley, James Wilson, Elisha Wilson, John Needham, Jonathan Osborn, Amos Osborn, W. W. Little, James Southwick, Joseph Shaw, George Southwick, Sylvester Osborn, Jr., Benjamin Stephens, Benjamin Gile, Elisha Gunnison, Eben Osborn, Solomon McIntire, William Sutton, Samuel Buxton. There were about as many more whose names cannot be ascertained.

There were two alarms when this company, together with one from the northern part of the town, was called out. One was caused by a boat laden with sea-weed passing by Hospital Point, where the Artillery was posted. The boat was mistaken for a British barge, and as it returned no answer on being hailed, it was fired upon. The alarm of invasion spread far into the country. On the other occasion, September 28th, the Artillery was alarmed by some men who were drawing a seine, and fired again, spreading a false alarm, which is said to have travelled far into New Hampshire. The companies in both instances marched without delay to the post of supposed danger.

THE LEXINGTON MONUMENT.—The sixtieth anniversary of the battle of Lexington was chosen for the dedication of a monument to those citizens of Danvers who fell on that memorable day. It is built of hewn sienite, and was formerly surrounded by an iron railing, which inclosed a small square of grass in which the monument stood. But with the increased use of the streets it became more difficult to keep this little strip of turf in proper condition; the fence fell to decay, and as the travel and the introduction of the horse railroad to Lynn demanded more room, a simple foundation of hewn stone was substituted for the turf and iron railing, and the monument still occupies its old site, on the very place where the minute men gathered on the morning of the battle, and from which they took up their hurried march to Cambridge. The monument is twenty-two feet high, and seven feet broad at the base. On the easterly side is the following inscription, on a slab of white marble set into the face of the monument:

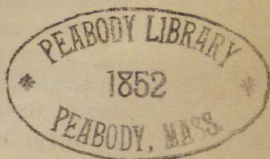
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, April 19, 1775.

Samuel Cook.....	Et. 33
Benj. Daland.....	Et. 25
George Southwick.....	Et. 25
Jotham Webb.....	Et. 22
Henry Jacobs.....	Et. 22
Eben'r Goldthwait.....	Et. 22
Perley Putnam.....	Et. 21

Citizens of DANVERS

Fell on that day.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."



On the westerly tablet is inscribed "Erected by Citizens of Danvers on the 60th Anniversary, 1835."

As the nineteenth fell on Sunday, Monday the twentieth was selected for the laying of the corner-stone. At ten o'clock a procession of Revolutionary patriots and citizens of Danvers and vicinity was formed in the square before the Old South Meeting-House under the direction of the marshals of the day. The Danvers Light Infantry, commanded by Capt. William Sutton, and the Danvers Artillery under Capt. A. Pratt, with military music, escorted the procession, which proceeded through Main Street to the old burial ground near the Salem line, where several of the slain were buried. Three volleys of musketry were fired over their graves, and the procession then marched to the site of the monument, then called Eagle corner. The order of services was announced by John W. Proctor, Esq., and Rev. Charles C. Sewall, of the First Unitarian Church, offered prayer. The venerable General Foster, with the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, proceeded to place the corner-stone, beneath which was deposited a box containing various memorials of the times specially prepared for the occasion, including late copies of some of the newspapers of the vicinity, printed on cloth, and records durably engrossed upon parchment.

General Foster then briefly addressed his fellow-citizens with a few words full of simple eloquence, and the stone was put in its place. The artillery fired a salute of twenty-four guns, and amid the ringing of church-bells and to the stirring strains of "Auld Lang Syne," the procession marched to the Old South Church, the very building in which, sixty years before, the solemn and impressive funeral services of four of the young heroes had been held with the subdued clank of arms in the gallery full of soldiers and amid the deep and passionate stirrings of patriotic emotion which realized that the war of freedom had indeed begun. The church, though enlarged from its dimensions at that earlier time, was crowded in every part, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The following was the order of services: 1, 100th Psalm, tune Denmark; 2, Hymn, by R. S. Daniels; 3, Prayer, by Rev. Geo. Cowles; 4, Hymn, by Fitch Poole, Jr.; 5, Address, by Hon. D. P. King; 6, Patriotic Ode, by Jonathan Shove; 7, Concluding Prayer, by Rev. J. M. Austin. At the close of the services at the church, the original honorable discharge of J. B. Winchester from the Revolutionary Army was presented and read, bearing the signature of George Washington. Mr. Winchester entered the Continental Army at the age of fourteen, and was only just of age when discharged. Nineteen survivors of the Lexington fight and of the Revolutionary Army occupied the pews in front of the pulpit, and added greatly to the interest of the occasion. Of these the following were natives of Danvers: Gideon Foster, Sylvester Osborne, Johnson Proctor, Levi Preston, Asa Tapley, Roger Nourse, Joseph Shaw, John Joce-

lyn, Ephraim Smith, Jonathan Porter, Joseph Tufts, William Flint.

After the services at the church a procession was again formed and escorted by the Danvers Light Infantry to the Essex Coffee House, where about two hundred, including the Revolutionary veterans, were served with a collation. Patriotic sentiments and toasts followed, in which the veterans and the company present joined. The projector of the monument was John Upton, and its architect Asher Benjamin.

It was noted as a curious coincidence that there appears on the western side of the monument, above the marble slab, a dark marking on the face of the sienite caused by the mingling of some darker stone, which the cutting of the stone has brought to a striking resemblance of the Phrygian cap—the liberty-cap, so-called, for ages the symbol of freedom, and ever worn by the statued representations of the Goddess.

On the 6th of May, 1852, Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the town, and made a brief but eloquent address at the Lexington Monument, in which with the happy facility for historical allusions which was one of his most remarkable characteristics, he referred pertinently to the heroic deeds of the Revolution, and spoke of the honorable part which the men of Danvers bore in the battle of Lexington and their readiness in hurrying to the scene of Leslie's retreat. He was received by a committee chosen by the town, and was welcomed in an address by John W. Proctor, Esq., a son of Capt. Johnson Proctor, of Revolutionary fame, and a descendant of that John Proctor who fell an early victim to the witchcraft delusion.

THE GREAT FIRE.—On September 22, 1843, a very destructive fire occurred in the South Parish, and consumed a large amount of property in the vicinity of the square, including the Second or South Congregational Church, a new building partially completed, the Essex Coffee-house, and twelve other stores and houses, with a large number of sheds and outbuildings. The Unitarian Church and several other buildings caught repeatedly, but by great exertions of the citizens assisted by help from neighboring towns, the progress of the fire was checked after property valued at seventy-five thousand dollars had been destroyed, of which twenty-five thousand dollars was insured. The blow was a severe one, but the enterprise of the community soon replaced the burned buildings, and the town gained in appearance from the misfortune.

The war with Mexico was very unpopular throughout the town. Hon. Daniel P. King, of the South Parish, was at that time the Representative of the district in Congress, and he maintained the strongest opposition to the war, in which he was fully supported by his constituents. On December 16, 1847, the town held a meeting, and resolutions drafted by John W. Proctor were passed condemning the war as an unrighteous one, and declaring against the

acquisition of territory by conquest; and among other resolutions was the following:

"While we acknowledge 'all men to be born free and equal,' we cannot consistently with this principle do anything whatever that shall have a tendency to extend that most disgraceful feature of our institutions, *Domestic Slavery*."

Only five men from the whole town of Danvers were engaged in the Mexican War.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—On the 16th of June, 1852, the town of Danvers celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its separate municipal existence. A procession illustrating the manners and customs of the early settlers, and brilliant with allegorical figures and representations of foreign costume, was escorted by military forces and by the firemen of the town; it was made up largely from the pupils of the public schools. An address by John W. Proctor and a poem by Andrew Nichols were delivered in the old South Church with music and religious exercises. After the exercises in the church a dinner was given in a canvas pavilion on the Crowninshield estate, at which many interesting addresses were given by the invited guests of the town, many of them distinguished in public life or eminent for historic learning. The full account of this very interesting anniversary celebration belongs more properly to the history of Danvers; but it was at this dinner that the first gift of George Peabody to his native town was offered, in a letter acknowledging his invitation to the centennial celebration. In this letter he inclosed an envelope with a direction that its seal was not to be broken till the toasts were being proposed at the dinner. After a toast to George Peabody, the letter of acknowledgment was read, and the seal of the inclosed envelope broken. It contained a sentiment by Mr. Peabody, which has become the motto of the endowments made by him for the benefit of education: "Education—A debt due from present to future generations. The letter continued:

"In acknowledgment of the payment of that debt by the generation which preceded me in my native town of Danvers, and to aid in its prompt future discharge, I give to the inhabitants of that town the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the promotion of knowledge and morality among them.

"I beg to remark, that the subject of making a gift to my native town has for some years occupied my mind, and I avail myself of your present interesting festival to make the communication, in the hope that it will add to the pleasures of the day.

"I annex to the gift such conditions only as I deem necessary for its preservation and the accomplishment of the purposes before named. The conditions are, that the legal voters of the town, at a meeting to be held at a convenient time after the 16th June, shall accept the gift, and shall elect a committee of not less than twelve persons, to receive and have charge of the same, for the purpose of establishing a Lyceum for the delivery of lectures, upon such subjects as may be designated by a committee of the town, free to all the inhabitants, under such rules as said committee may from time to time enact; and that a Library shall be obtained, which shall also be free to the inhabitants, under the direction of the committee.

"That a suitable building for the use of the Lyceum shall be erected, at a cost, including the land, fixtures, furniture, &c., not exceeding Seven Thousand dollars, and shall be located within one-third of a mile of the Presbyterian Meeting House occupying the spot of that formerly

under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Walker, in the South Parish of Danvers.

"That Ten Thousand dollars of this gift shall be invested by the town's committee in undoubted securities as a permanent fund, and the interest arising thereupon to be expended in support of the Lyceum.

"In all other respects I leave the disposition of the affairs of the Lyceum to the inhabitants of Danvers, merely suggesting that it might be advisable for them, by their own act, to exclude sectarian theology and political discussions forever from the walls of the institution.

"I will make one request of the committee which is, if they see no objection, and my venerable friend Capt. Sylvester Proctor should be living, that he be selected to lay the corner-stone of the Lyceum building."

As was stated by Mr. Proctor at the dinner, Mr. Peabody had been a generous contributor to the building of the Lexington Monument and also to the rebuilding of the old South Church when destroyed by fire. The same letter which inclosed the gift also contained a liberal subscription toward the erection of an appropriate monument at the grave of General Gideon Foster. Mr. Peabody soon afterward added ten thousand dollars to his original donation, and before 1856 had increased the foundation to fifty thousand dollars. During his last visit to this country, in 1869, he increased the amount of his gift to this Institute to two hundred thousand dollars.

For some years the difficulties which had been felt even in the early years of the town by reason of the distance between the North and South Parishes, and which had led to remedial legislation as long ago as 1772, had been increasing; and the time was soon to come when the division of the two districts became necessary. By an act of the Legislature, passed May 18, 1855, the new town of South Danvers was incorporated, with boundaries nearly corresponding with those of the old middle precinct of Salem. The old northerly line of the South Parish was changed, adding a strip of territory to South Danvers; instead of the ancient line, running nearly east and west, the line now runs from the same easterly boundary northwest to the sharp bend of the Ipswich River, so that some of the historic localities of Salem Village are now within the limits of the newer town.

Shortly afterward, by an act of the Legislature, passed April 30, 1856, the ancient boundary between Salem and South Danvers was changed, and the boundaries of the new town have since been undisturbed.

It has already been noted that when the original petitioners for the setting off of the middle precinct prepared their draft of a boundary, they asked to have a line run from Trask's mills to Spring Pond. The strong opposition shown in Salem to having so large a part of their common land thrown into the new precinct was no doubt the cause of the change made by the Legislative committee, who recommended that the line, after reaching what is known as Boston Street, should continue in the street along the Boston road to the Lynn line. This recommendation was adopted; no change was made at the time of the incorporation of Danvers as a district and as a

town; and from 1710 to 1856, the houses on the opposite sides of a road more than three miles long were in different municipal jurisdictions. The inconveniences of such a boundary line were not so marked in the lower portion of the street, as the inhabitants belonging to Salem were there not far separated from the other inhabited parts of Salem; but as the road, well occupied with substantial houses, continued on towards Lynn, the Salem inhabitants became more and more remote from the interests of the town to which they belonged, and in the settlement at South Peabody, known from the earliest times as "the Rocks," neighbors whose interests were otherwise identical were forced to carry on double schools on opposite sides of the same street, and voted in different municipalities at places miles apart. It was a deep grievance, too, for the ardent temperance reformers of Danvers, who had succeeded in suppressing the open sale of liquor in the town, to be confronted by liquor-selling taverns, such as the Naumkeag House and others of those times, which could be reached by thirsty Danvers men by merely crossing the street into Salem.

The line from Trask's, or Frye's, mills reached Boston Street at the tree known as the "Big Tree." From this boundary tree, the line of division ran along the easterly side of the road to Lynn. At the time of its establishment, in 1710, the main road to Lynn from Salem did not follow any of the now existing streets in its turn to the south after crossing Poole's bridge over Strong Water Brook, but diverged from what is now Main Street at a point near Pierpont Street, and continued in a southwesterly direction till it joined what is now Washington Street near Aborn Street. This diagonal course of the old road appears very plainly on the rough map, on file in the State archives in the State library, which accompanied the petition for setting off the middle precinct in 1710; and also upon a map of the division of the common lands of Salem, made about 1720, in the possession of Andrew Nichols, Esq., of Danvers. As time went on, the road which left Main Street at the Bell Tavern, or Eagle corner, where the Lexington monument now stands, became most used, and the old road at that point fell into disuse and was eventually abandoned, though traces of it may still be found. The boundary line, of course, remained unchanged; and in 1840 the line was changed by act of the Legislature, by adding a strip to Danvers, bringing the boundary line two feet north of Sutton's store in Poole's Hollow, and then following near the brook to Aborn Street, and so to the Boston road. It was not till 1856 that the line between South Danvers and Salem was finally established, coinciding very nearly, in that part between Boston Street and Spring Pond, with the line marked out by the wisdom of the farmers of Brooksby in their petition for the incorporation of the middle precinct. In exchange for this concession of territory, part of the territory of

South Danvers on the northerly side of Boston Street, between the Big Tree and the old burial-ground, was annexed to Salem by the same act. The inhabitants of the territory belonging to Danvers at the time of Mr. Peabody's gift to the town are, however, still entitled to the privileges of the bequest. The present boundary line crosses the street near the westerly end of the old burial-ground.

It is stated in an article in the *Wizard*, published in 1862, that previously to the last change of boundary, the line ran through a house on Main Street, through a bed-room and across a bed, so that the heads of the occupants were in the city and their feet in the country.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

PEABODY—Continued.

Review of the Period from 1757 to 1855.

THE period from 1757 to 1855, during which the present township of Peabody was the South Parish of the town of Danvers, was marked by great changes accompanying the growth of a large town from the community of six or seven hundred people dependent on agriculture for their support. The aspect of the old time village is still remembered by the older citizens, as it was described by Mr. George G. Smith at the Centennial Celebration: "It was a pleasant place, then, this old town of ours, when there were green fields and shady walks where now are dusty streets and busy factories. I shall never forget the old back way by the pond, with its locust-trees, loading the air in the season of blossoms with their honey-like fragrance. And the pond, not as now shorn of its fair proportions, its green banks sloping gently down to the clear water, and bordered with bright rushes and flowery water-plants." The pastures came down toward the centre of the village, and a country quiet rested over all. In 1800 the population of the whole town of Danvers was 2643, and in 1820 it was 3646. The South Parish could claim about half of these numbers.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES.—The tannery begun in 1739 by Joseph Southwick, the Quaker, continued to be carried on by the same family during the whole of this period. About 1770 Joseph Poor began to tan near "the lane," now Central Street, and several of his descendants are still prominent in the same branch of productive industry. Dennison Wallis, the Revolutionary patriot, had a tannery near the street which bears his name; and early in the present century Fitch Poole, Sen., and his brother Ward Poole, had tanneries near Poole's hollow, on the stream running into the North River. In 1855 there

were twenty-seven tanneries in South Danvers, with an annual product of 131,000 hides, valued at \$660,000; 122 men were employed in this industry. There were also, in 1855, 24 currying establishments, finishing leather of the value of \$805,000, and employing 153 hands.

The manufacture of morocco and lining-skins grew up in the second quarter of the present century, and in 1855 there was a product of 80,000 skins, valued at about \$25,000, employing 117 hands, with a capital of \$50,000.

The boot and shoe trade, which also had its principal growth as an industry since 1830, produced, in 1855, in the town, 747,600 pairs, valued at \$597,259, and gave employment to 1043 hands, a considerable number of the employees being women.

The manufacture of chocolate was carried on by General Foster in the early years of the century at his mill-pond, off Foster's lane (now Foster Street), where were also bark-mills for grinding tan for the tanneries, and grist-mills. General Foster developed the water-power at his command with much skill and ingenuity, building a system of dams and canals. His mills were destroyed by fire in 1823. The manufacture of chocolate was also carried on by Francis Symonds, the host of the Bell Tavern; but the industry was long ago discontinued.

At one time there were upwards of thirty potteries in the South Parish, mostly on "the lane," called "Garp Lane," or "Gape Lane," and also on Southwick's lane, now Lowell Street. During the War of 1812 the pottery from this region attained a wide celebrity, and great quantities were sold. The demand for the ware, which was chiefly of the coarser variety of brown ware, from which the bean-pots, flower-pots and jugs of the present day are made, diminished after the war, owing to the cheapness with which a higher grade of imported ware could be obtained; and in 1855 only two establishments remained on Central Street, where the last surviving pottery is still carried on; their product was then valued at \$2300.

The Danvers Bleachery, an enterprise begun in 1847 by Elijah Upton and the Messrs. Walker, in 1855 bleached or colored 100 tons of goods, employing 60 men, with a capital of \$150,000.

Glue was first made in South Danvers by Elijah Upton in 1817. Mr. Upton was one of the pioneers in manufactures, and was very successful in various branches. He made many improvements in methods, and in the glue business anticipated modern ideas, among other things being the first to grind glue for convenience in packing and use. In 1855 three glue factories, with a capital of \$40,000, produced glue of the value of \$120,000, employing 21 men.

Equal repose larger industries, and the ordinary attitude to throwing town in building, cabinet-making as a regular domestic occupations, there were, in 1855, also the tanneries, producing articles valued at \$35,000

yearly; two soap-factories, with a product worth \$18,000, a patent-leather factory, a last factory, whose product was valued at \$16,000, a box-factory, and working quarries of valuable stone, from which \$5,000 worth of building and mill-stones were cut. In the days when the extensive commerce of Salem made communication with foreign countries by vessel easy, the soap business was largely developed, and an export trade was built up by Henry Cook, then the principal manufacturer.

During the last half century of this period, the preparation of wool for manufacture was carried on, the wool being in part supplied by the skins used in the manufacture of morocco. William Sutton carried on the business at the brick store, on Main Street, in Poole's hollow, and the figure of a sheep, which still stands over the door, was to be seen in the same place as early as 1815. At one time Ward Poole, Jr., carried on the same business in another brick building, near Pierpont Street. Another wooden sheep was placed over the store in Poole's hollow, occupied by Warren M. Jacobs and Fitch Poole as a morocco-factory, and this image was afterward placed on the larger factory erected by Jacobs, on Main Street. The business of "wool-pulling," as it was called, did not reach large dimensions, and was at times partially or wholly suspended.

EAST AND WEST INDIA TRADE.—At one period, during the commercial prosperity of Salem, there were a number of traders in the South Parish who did a large business in supplying dealers in the interior with imported goods, sometimes buying a whole cargo at a time for wholesale and retail trade.

Some of these merchants, who dealt principally in West India goods, had their stores on Boston Street, on the Danvers side of the road, near the big tree; there were other stores near the square, and one at least, that was carried on by Mrs. King, on the Reading road. With the decay of the commerce of Salem, and the change in methods of transportation, this branch of business fell into disuse, and only those stores which supplied local needs remained. The results of these comparatively extensive dealings, however, enriched some of the families which carried on the business.

BANKS—The Danvers Bank (now the South Danvers National Bank) was incorporated in 1825 with a capital of \$150,000. The first president was William Sutton.

The Warren Bank (now the Warren National Bank) was incorporated in 1832 with a capital of \$250,000. The first president was Jonathan Shove.

The Warren Five Cents Savings Bank was incorporated in April, 1854.

INSURANCE.—The Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company (now the South Danvers Mutual Fire Insurance Company) was instituted in 1829. The first president was Ebenezer Shillaber. It is an extremely conservative and sound institution.

FREEMASONRY.—Jordan Lodge, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1808.

AGRICULTURE.—The agricultural industries of the town still continued to be of importance, and in 1855 the dairy and farm products were estimated at about \$128,000, of which the onion crop constituted the largest part in value, being estimated at \$77,080.

It was stated at the Centennial celebration of Danvers that the whole industrial product of the town at the beginning of the century was not more than \$100,000, and this is probably a large estimate.

The valuation of the whole town of Danvers in 1827 was \$1,870,800. In 1855 the valuation of South Danvers was \$2,944,500.

SOCIAL CHANGES.—Such a growth in the industries and resources of a community must necessarily be accompanied by great changes in the social conditions of the inhabitants. Even with the slender historical material available, we can trace some of these changes.

At the beginning of this period the people of the south parish of Danvers were almost entirely of pure American blood of English descent. They were one in race, in social customs, in political traditions and religious belief. There was but one church in the parish, to which all were not only expected but compelled to contribute and which every good citizen must attend. In worldly estate there were no wide extremes, for, though some had much larger holdings of land than others, the diversity of living was not great. The distinctions of rank were punctiliously observed on important occasions, yet age was revered even above rank, and the Christian fellowship of the church and the pure democracy of the town meeting brought all to a common level. After the stirring events of the Revolution, the district settled back into its quiet ways, chiefly a farming community, and supplying from its own sons the labor necessary for carrying on the beginnings of its manufacturing career. For almost half a century after the Revolution the community preserved the same characteristics,—a simple and neighborly society where all were personally known, in which there were few very poor and fewer very rich; where a foreigner was a curiosity and a vagrant liable to active inquisition. The parish system of support for the church was abandoned in 1793, and a system of pew taxation substituted; but there was no other religious society till the Unitarians came off in 1825. In 1832 the Universalist Society was organized, and the Methodists, though they had meetings in the south parish as early as 1833, had no appointed minister till 1840. The Baptist Society completes the list of those existing in 1855, having been organized in 1843. The Quakers have never had a stated place of worship in the parish, but the many worthy and esteemed families which have held that faith have worshipped in other towns, chiefly with their brethren in Salem.

More than sixty years ago, when all the village went to the one meeting-house, and nearly all were natives of the soil, there was a familiarity of social intercourse which can exist only in such a community. Almost every individual of consequence, and some whose only distinction was their eccentricity, were commonly known by familiar names, sometimes by nicknames descriptive of some peculiarity of appearance or character. Amusing hoaxes were perpetrated on certain ones whose simplicity encouraged the attempt, and practical jokes, which sometimes verged upon rudeness, were often carried out by a select band of choice spirits, among whom were some of the best known citizens, led by one or two of the keenest and most inventive of their number. Many rare stories are told by the older citizens of the jollities of those times.

Then, too, there were some who cultivated a refined literary taste, and met to read and discuss original articles on literature or the topics of the times. Rufus Choate opened his first law office here, and resided in the south parish for several years, going as one of the town representatives to the General Court in 1826 and '27. He was married while living here, and left town to practice law in Salem in 1828.

He at one time delivered an address on the Waverly novels before the Literary Circle, a society including many of the active minds of the place; and during his residence in town he twice delivered the Fourth of July oration.

With Dr. Andrew Nichols, and the Rev. Mr. Walker, and John W. Proctor, and Fitch Poole, who was then just beginning his unique literary career, with Rufus Choate, and Joshua H. Ward, and Daniel P. King, and other gifted and cultured minds, there was surely a sufficiency of literary ability to impress the social life of the parish with high ideals of thought and expression; and the effect of the impulse which these men gave to the intellectual life of the town may still be felt. Not only in matters of literary taste, but in dealing with the great problems of the times, with intemperance, and slavery, and educational needs, the town and the parish kept always in the foremost ranks of progress.

The rapid increase of manufacturing and the severe and comparatively unskilled labor required in some departments brought about the importation of immigrant laborers. Mr. Richard Crowninshield, who carried on a woolen-mill just below the pond which bears his name, is said to have been the first to bring Irish laborers to the town. The construction of the railroads also brought in a foreign element of population.

With the increase of manufactures came the amassing of larger fortunes by some, and the increased values of real estate and the rising tide of enterprise and improvement throughout the country following the introduction of the railroad systems, gave opportunities of investment which still farther increased the

means of the wealthy. The old simplicity and uniformity of social life and customs passed away never to return, and in its place began to grow up the more complex relations of town life resulting from greater variety of employment and greater differences in fortune, and in part from the mere increase of numbers.

EDUCATION.—From the earliest years the Middle Precinct was careful and earnest in the cause of education. Soon after the separation of the precinct the parish gave its attention to the support of schools, and claimed and received from the town its proper part of the school money. We find the school fund a common subject of discussion in the parish meeting, and the people themselves contributed liberally from their slender means toward the schools. In 1734 the parish raised £47 4s. 11d. for its schools. In 1737 there were four schools in the parish, and six male teachers and ten female teachers were employed during the summer; the men received two pounds a month, and the women sixpence each week. In 1739 a grammar school, where Latin should be taught, was projected. In 1748 a school-house was built near Procter's corner, eighteen by twenty-two feet. In 1765 it was voted to build a school-house on the land belonging to the parish. A school was kept six months in each parish that year. In 1783, when Revolutionary troubles had subsided, the condition of the schools received renewed attention. Complaint was made against Danvers for neglecting to sustain a proper number of schools, and means were taken to remedy the neglect. In 1793 Dr. Archelaus Putnam made a report to the town on the reorganization of the schools. In 1793 and 1794 an effort was made to divide the town into districts, and a division was made pursuant to a plan proposed by Gideon Foster, Samuel Page and John Kettelle. In 1802 the districts were remodeled at the suggestion of Sylvester Osborn.

According to the plan then in force, the general supervision over all the schools was retained by the town; but in 1809, the modern system of school districts was established, with nine districts in the whole town. This continued up to the time of the separation of South Danvers, the number of districts having been increased.

The development of the highly organized public schools of the present time from the old district school in which all were in the same room was gradual, and can only be traced by observing the increase of numbers and the systematization of methods and growth of text-books which accompanied the grouping of several schools in graded association. The town kept well abreast of the improvements in other places. In 1814 an order was adopted requiring an annual report of the condition of the schools to be made to the town. (This was in advance of the same regulation afterward made by the State, as was also the taking of the census of school children, in-

stituted in Danvers in 1820. These reports began to be printed in 1839.

High schools were established in 1850, and in 1852 a system of superintendence was established, which did not long continue.

The character of the instruction given and the standard of work performed in the various schools have been maintained at a high degree of excellence, and the town always displayed a spirit of liberality and progress in educational affairs which accorded with the principles of its earliest settlers. Mr. Proctor, in his address at the centennial celebration, in 1852, called attention to the fact that Danvers expended forty per cent. of all its outlay of public money on its schools, paying, in 1855, ten thousand dollars for support of public schools, on a valuation of three million dollars. Among the teachers of Danvers were some whose names have become widely known. Daniel Eppes, in the early times of the town, was a famous teacher. In 1836 Charles Northend, the well-known writer on educational matters, began to teach school in the town, in a school-house close by the old burying-ground; he taught about twenty years in the South Parish, and was the first superintendent of schools in the town.

NEWSPAPERS.—The *Danvers Eagle* was published for about a year, beginning in 1844. The *Danvers Whig*, a political sheet, was published during the Presidential campaign in 1844.

The *Danvers Courier*, edited by George R. Carlton, was established in March, 1845. It continued to be published till September, 1849.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.—In 1812, when the first temperance society in America was formed,—"The Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance,"—Joseph Torrey, Samuel Holten and Benjamin Wadsworth, from Danvers, were members. Edward Southwick and Deacon Fitch Poole, from the South Parish, were among the pioneers in temperance reform. A strong impulse was given to the movement by the adhesion of many of the leading citizens of the place. The principle of total abstinence was upheld by these earliest supporters of the movement. The Danvers Moral Society, for the suppression of intemperance, was formed in February, 1814. The language of the Constitution was moderate, being directed against "the daily use of ardent spirits." Rev. Samuel Walker, Fitch Poole, Dr. Andrew Nichols, Sylvester Osborn, James Osborn, William Sutton and others, from the South Parish, were prominent in the formation of the society. In 1833 the word "daily" was stricken from the article of the Constitution above referred to. Some of the pledges formerly circulated were very moderate in form. It is said that one which was extensively circulated bound the signer to an agreement "to use intoxicating liquor with cautious prudence." In 1818 the thanks of the town were voted to the selectmen for their zeal in endeavoring to prevent a portion of

the people from wasting "health, time and estate in drinking;" and they were earnestly requested to continue their efforts.

In 1818 Dr. Andrew Nichols delivered an address entitled Temperance and Morality.

In 1827 a committee of nine was raised to prosecute all licensed persons who infringed the laws, and all unlicensed persons who sold ardent spirits. Dr. Ebenezer Hunt this year delivered the first public address in Danvers advocating total abstinence.

In 1831 the overseers of the poor were forbidden to furnish alcohol to the town poor, except by order of a physician. On March 4, 1833, Danvers refused to grant licenses for the sale of liquor; Mr. Proctor claimed that she was the first town to take such action, and it is certain that she was among the first. This policy was adhered to until the separation of South Danvers in 1855.

The peculiarities of the boundary line between the South Parish and Salem made it easy for those living near the line to obtain liquor, it being necessary only to cross the street in many places to be free from the restrictions of "no license."

In 1837 resolutions were unanimously adopted by the town, on motion of John W. Proctor, calling the attention of the Salem authorities to the objectionable character of these border dram shops. The change of line in 1856 did much to obviate this evil; and very lately the city of Salem, in putting in force the plan of restricted area for the granting of licenses, has removed all cause for complaint in this respect, so far as official action is concerned.

SLAVERY.—At the time of the separation of Danvers from Salem there were within the limits of the town twenty-five slaves—nine men and sixteen women. Slaves continued to be held until the adoption of the Constitution in Massachusetts in 1789. Most of those who were thus freed remained in the service of their former owners. The last survivor of the slaves of Danvers died in extreme old age in the South Danvers Almshouse in 1863,—Sibyl Swinerton, once a slave of John Swinerton.

A strong anti-slavery feeling grew up in Danvers in the early part of the century. In 1819 citizens of the town addressed a communication to the Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, in which their attitude as opposed to slavery is forcibly presented, and the hope expressed "that every practical exertion will be made, to hasten the time when the republic shall witness the complete emancipation of the African," and that "ere long this infernal traffic in human flesh will be completely and entirely abolished." This letter was signed, among others, by Edward Southwick, William Sutton, Andrew Nichols and John W. Proctor, from the South Parish.

In 1847 a resolve, drafted by Mr. Proctor, relating to the Mexican War, was unanimously adopted, in which it was declared "that the town would not in any manner countenance anything that shall have a

tendency to extend that most disgraceful feature of our institutions,—*domestic slavery*."

Anti-slavery meetings were held, and many of the citizens were prominent workers in the early days of the abolition movement.

THE OLD-TIME TAVERNS.—In the old days before the time of railroads the various taverns were important centres of interest. There strangers visiting the town on business made their headquarters; there the news of the day was received from the passing stage, or repeated by the traveller from a distance, and eagerly discussed by the politicians of the parish; there public events were celebrated, and meetings were held of organizations and patriotic citizens. Of these the Bell tavern, which stood for many years on Eagle corner, now the southeast corner of Main and Washington Streets, at the bend of the old Boston road, was one of the most famous. Here, in the south room, on election days and other occasions of privileged merrymaking, the dance was led by the fiddle, and in the days before temperance was agitated as a special virtue, the convivial bowl flowed freely. Even the officers of the town sometimes consulted here over stimulating refreshment or entertained visitors of importance with the moist hospitality of the times.

In the days before the Revolution, the time of the spring election, beginning on the last Wednesday in May, was recognized by custom as a sort of jubilee of the colored people, and was celebrated by them with great festivities, in which they were allowed considerable license in the way of sports and entertainment. The Bell tavern was one of the localities where the merry-makers gathered. This festival, known traditionally as "Nigger 'lection," was continued by roystering young people among the natives long after the colored people had become few and far between, and did not wholly cease to be observed till after the spring elections were abolished.

To quote from an article on the Bell tavern by Fitch Poole:

"The loyal neighbors here collected to mourn the demise of the good Queen Anne, and rejoice in the accession of the first George. His departure and the rise of his son, George II, were here celebrated in the same bowl of punch. George III was also welcomed with a zeal that was only equalled by that with which they drank confusion to his ministers. The odious Stamp Act and all Parliament taxes on the colonies were patriotically denounced. Tea was proscribed and its sale forbidden under penalty of a ride on a rail and the brand of toryism. One conviction only took place, and the unlucky wight obtained a reprieve from his sentence by furnishing the villagers with a bucket of punch. His neighbors kindly gave him a share of the beverage, obliging him to repeat over his cup three times the following elegant couplet:

"I, Isaac Wilson, a tory I be;
I, Isaac Wilson, I sells tea."

Francis Symonds, one of the hosts of early times, displayed a wooden bell as a sign, and he informed the people of his good cheer by the following strain:

"Francis Symonds makes and sells
The best of chocolate; also shells—
I'll toll you in if you have need
And feed you well, and bid you speed."

There was a printing office in the building, in which were printed the earliest news letters of the town. One of these, which has been preserved, issued September 27, 1777, contains news of the Revolutionary battle at Stillwater. Among the other works known to have been published here are Amos Pope's Almanacs, "A Price current for Wenham," and "An account of the captivity and sufferings of Elizabeth Hanson, wife of John Hanson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians," published in 1780. Mr. Russell, the printer, afterward removed to Boston.

It was at the Bell tavern that the heroine of the novel, "Eliza Wharton, or the Coquette,"—a work almost forgotten, but of great interest to a former generation—spent her last days and gathered about the tragic ending of her unfortunate life a veil of mystery and romance which long gave her a place among the memories of the simple and kindly villagers. Here was the appointed rallying place of the minute-men of the Revolution, and from this corner they started out across the fields on their hurried march to Lexington. Here the regiment commanded by Col. Timothy Pickering halted for refreshment on the way to Bunker Hill. Up to 1815 there were few houses in the immediate vicinity, and the road was separated from the open fields by a low stone wall.

Even on Sundays the inn retained its hospitable appearance, for the farmers from the outskirts of the town dismounted there and walked to the meeting house.

Southwick's tavern, on the Reading road, was also a well-known baiting place in the old days of turnpike and post-roads, and in later years the Essex Coffee House, kept by Benjamin Goodridge, on the corner of Foster Street near the square, was a favorite resort. Oliver Saunders kept a tavern on Main Street, near Washington Street.

Dustin's Hotel, sometimes called the Sun Tavern, from the sign of a blazing sun which formally hung on a post before the door, was built in 1825, on the square, where it still stands. It was occupied as an inn or hotel for about sixty years; at present it is used for stores and other purposes, the post-office being located in a portion of the building.

As time went on, the decaying commerce of Salem made trading journeys to Salem and its vicinity from the interior more rare, and the new era of railroads left the old taverns empty and deserted, and the hosteleries were useful only for local convenience. The Bell tavern was taken down about 1840, and a building containing stores was built on the site, which was removed about twenty years ago to make room for an ornamental grass plot. The old South room of the Bell Tavern is still in existence as a dwelling. The Southwick tavern became a private dwelling, and the Essex Coffee House was burned in the great fire of 1843. Other places of refreshment and accommodation for travellers have been built and occupied by the town, but the age of historic taverns has passed away.

THE POOR.—ALMSHOUSE.—Throughout the whole town of Danvers, a liberal and enlightened spirit has always been manifested toward the poor, and there is no place where the unfortunate are regarded with more sympathy and kindness.

Previous to 1808, the town owned a building for its poor, with part of the Gardner estate on Central Street. In that year a farm and buildings were procured of Nathaniel Nurse for seven thousand dollars for the use of the poor.

The present Almshouse, built in the South parish in 1844, at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars, is a commodious and cheerful house, situated in a pleasant farming district. Beside the Poor-House and Hospital, there are over two hundred acres of land belonging to the farm, the value of the whole establishment at the time of the erection of the building being about twenty-four thousand dollars.

Miss D. Dix, of Boston, took a deep interest in promoting the action of the town toward establishing this institution. It has been carefully and humanely conducted, and its inmates find many comforts in their simple life on this quiet farm. It was stated by the orator of the centennial celebration of the town that in fifty years of the history of the poor department of the town, a careful analysis showed that at least three-fourths of those who had received relief at the hands of the town had been brought to that necessity by reason of intemperance, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the town to protect its inhabitants, to the extent of the law, from the devastations of this debasing vice.

THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—During the earlier part of the period in question there were few very poor persons in the parish. In 1814, at a time when there was unusual distress among the poor owing to the high prices of the materials of clothing and the general stagnation of business caused by the war with Great Britain, the Danvers Female Benevolent Society was formed; the first two clauses of its original constitution read as follows:

"Sensible of our obligations to imitate our blessed Saviour, and prompted by a desire to promote the comfort and happiness of the poor, the subscribers have agreed to associate together. The principal object of this association shall be to provide suitable articles of clothing, for those who are unable to provide for themselves."

The Society at once commanded the support of the charitably inclined, and it was enabled at the outset, by means of liberal contributions made to it of second-hand clothing and money, to relieve much of the destitution of that period. Its original members, forty-eight in number, were all connected with the South Church, that being then the only religious organization in the parish. The society has since drawn its forces from all the Protestant societies, and has served as a means of uniting the various denominations in practical Christian work. It is still in vigorous life, and its public meetings and entertainments, while serving to increase its funds for chari-

table purposes, have for many years been a prominent feature of the social life of the place.

Until 1831, the work of the society was confined exclusively to distributing clothing among the poor. Since that time, its means have enabled the managers to make occasional gifts of money to worthy beneficiaries, but its main work continues the same, and throughout all the years of its history, there has been no period of inactivity, but every year has been witness to its clothing the poor and relieving misery and destitution. A careful organization of its methods was long ago effected, and a wise discrimination is shown in its bestowal of charity. It cares mainly for those who would receive aid from no other source, or for such wants as cannot be supplied by the poor department of the town or the funds of the various churches. Its work does not interfere with that of any other organization. For these reasons, it is likely to continue to receive the merited support of the citizens of Peabody.

The society has been favored with several bequests and donations from friends and from members.

MILITARY COMPANIES.—Much interest was taken in military matters, and at the time of the War of 1812 there were three companies in Danvers, the Artillery, the Militia company of Infantry and a company of Exempts, composed of volunteers from those exempted from military duty. This last was commanded by the veteran General Foster. The Artillery company was under command of Capt., afterward Col. Jesse Putnam, who lived almost to see the next war, dying in 1860. David Foster was first lieutenant and Benjamin Goodridge second lieutenant. Lewis Allen, afterward a prominent citizen of Peabody, who lived to an advanced age, was one of the youngest of the company. The uniform of the Danvers Artillery consisted of a chapeau bras cap, with a long white plume, tipped with red, a long skirted red coat with white trimmings, white waistcoat, buff breeches, buckled at the knees, and long boots. They each wore a sword in a belt over the shoulder, and each soldier had his hair powdered. As it was then the fashion to wear a queue hanging down over the coat collar, the latter was whitened by the powder. The cut of the coat was such as is represented as worn by officers in the Revolution.

The Militia company of Infantry was commanded at that time by Capt. Daniel Preston. Robert S. Daniels was a lieutenant. The meeting-place of the company in time of alarm was the green,—then really a green,—in front of the Old South Meeting-House.

The Danvers Light Infantry, a military organization of high repute in its time, was organized in 1818, its first officers being Robert S. Daniels, captain; Abner Sanger, lieutenant; Allen Gould, ensign. There were originally forty-eight members, chiefly from the South Parish. The uniform consisted of a blue "swallow-tail" coat, with gold but-

tons, white or buff waistcoat and pantaloons, and a high stiff cap, larger at the top, adorned with gold trimming and a tall plume. At one time, helmets were worn by the company.

The armory of the company was for many years a building standing at the end of Cabbage Lane (now Holten Street), at a point near where Sewall Street now intersects Holten Street.

A spirited representation of an encampment of the Danvers Light Infantry in 1826, on the green in front of the Old South Meeting-House, painted by Gideon Foster, the son of General Foster, was for many years in the possession of Gen. Wm. Sutton, and was presented by his son, Gen. Eben Sutton, to the town. It now hangs in the selectmen's room, in the Town House. This very interesting picture gives an excellent idea of the uniform and individual appearance of the members of the corps, and it contains also the best representation known of the original meeting-house, with its three rows of windows and its western tower and belfry. The district school-house, near the meeting-house, whose position afterward gave rise to some litigation between the society and the town as to the ownership of the land on which it stood, is seen in the painting, and also the Sun Tavern, then recently built, with its sign, and Gardner's Bridge, at the head of the mill-pond. A sight of this picture carries one back to the old days of the town, and helps one to realize the extent of the changes that have been wrought in the physical aspect as well as the social characteristics of the place.

The Danvers Light Infantry continued as an active organization till about 1850.

On the 10th of September, 1862, the past and present members of this veteran company were called together to do escort duty to a company of volunteers for the War of the Rebellion, led by Capt. Robert S. Daniels, Jr., a son of the first captain of the old company. On a very brief notice, over a hundred of the past members gathered together, including sixteen of the original forty-eight. Capt. Robert S. Daniels, the first commander, led the parade, and Gen. Wm. Sutton acted as lieutenant, and other well-known citizens were chosen to fill the various offices. Abner Sanger and Ralph Emerson, of the early officers, rode with the veterans of 1812, and the procession attracted great notice as it passed from the Square to the Eastern Railroad Station in Salem, accompanied by a large number of the citizens, with fire companies and other organizations in line. This was the last appearance of the Danvers Light Infantry, and probably not one of the original members now survives.

AQUEDUCT WATER.—The South Parish was one of the earliest communities in the State to enjoy the privileges of water conveyed by aqueduct. The Salem and Danvers Aqueduct Company, incorporated March 9, 1797, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, sup-

plied water from a group of natural springs near Spring Pond. The first primitive reservoir consisted of a large hogshead sunk in the ground, from which wooden logs of three inch bore conducted the water through Danvers to Salem. William Gray, the famous merchant of Salem, was the first president of the company. The operations of the company were gradually extended as the demand for water increased; the wooden logs were replaced by others; in 1834 an iron-pipe was laid, in 1850 a twelve inch iron-pipe was laid directly to Salem, and in 1867 an iron and cement pipe sixteen inches in bore was laid. The reservoir was several times increased, and about 1850 a stone reservoir was built, with a capacity of six hundred and fifty-two thousand gallons. In 1850 a connection was made with Spring Pond, a sheet of water covering fifty-nine acres, and whose surface is about sixty-four feet above mean high-water, and a filtering box was placed in the pond. This pond is fed by natural springs, and is of great depth. The water is very pure; an early analysis of the supply from the springs showed in ten thousand pounds of water only $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a pound of solid foreign matter, consisting of silicious earth, sulphate of soda and common salt, the salts constituting about one-half of the solid matter. A sample of the water sealed up with a piece of lead for many years did not perceptibly affect the lead, such was its purity and freedom from corrosive qualities. The water of Spring Pond is about equally pure.

The supply proved inadequate to the needs of Salem, and the water from Wenham Lake, introduced in 1869, took the place of the old aqueduct water to a large extent in Salem. In 1873, the town of Peabody bought the aqueduct from the company for one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the town authorities have since greatly improved the facilities for supply, and have increased the head by the construction of pumping-works and a large tank or stand-pipe on Buxton's Hill, the top of which is one hundred and eighty-four feet above mean high-tide. The cost of the high service was eighty-five thousand dollars, and the town has expended in all on its water-works about two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. By judicious management on the part of the water board, the income from the use of water has more than paid for the cost of maintenance and the interest on the cost of the water-works, while the town has the free use of one hundred and sixty-three hydrants for fire and other purposes. The service is highly efficient, and the quality of water furnished as fine as any in the State.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

PEABODY—(Continued).

South Danvers—The Civil War.

THE new town of South Danvers began its corporate existence in 1855, with a population of about six thousand, a territory of about fourteen square miles, and with thriving manufacturing interests firmly established. The valuation in 1856 was two million nine hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred dollars. In spite of the depression of the times before 1860, the town had gained both in valuation and population, the population in 1860 being six thousand five hundred and forty-nine, and the valuation three million six hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and eight dollars.

There is little of the eventful to chronicle in the history of the town until the time when the fall of Sumter startled the land, and President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand men for immediate emergencies. Then the old time spirit of patriotism which inspired the Minute-men of Lexington and the defenders of Bunker's Hill flamed up with ardent enthusiasm. Forty-two of the citizens of the town started on the first call; nine members of the Salem Zouaves, formerly the Salem Light Infantry, under Capt. Devereux, starting on Thursday morning, April 18th, to join the Eighth Regiment, and ten men in the Mechanic Light Infantry, Capt. Peirson, and twenty-one in the City Guards, Capt. Danforth, including four commissioned officers, setting out on the following Saturday to join the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Lawrence. One South Danvers man enlisted in the New York Fire Zouaves, and one in the First Iowa Regiment. The following are the names of those who responded to this first hurried call as given by the town records;

*Salem Zouaves, Company H, Eighth Regiment.**Privates.*

Moses Shackley.	David G. Lake.	Leonard D. Cobb.
Geo. B. Symonds.	Henry Symonds.	Sullivan J. Wiley.
Wm. F. Wiley.	Daniel Bruce, Jr.	Frank Plumer.

Salem Mechanic Infantry, Company A, Fifth Regiment.

2d Sergeant, James H. Estes. 2d Corporal, David N. Jeffries.

3d Corporal, John W. Hart.

Privates.

Elbridge H. Hildreth.	Dennison T. Moore.	Wm. W. Stiles.
Samuel H. Buxton.	Henry W. Moulton.	Albert J. Crane.
	James Poor, Jr.	

City Guards, Company H, Fifth Regiment.

1st Lieutenant, Kirk Stark. 2d Lieutenant, Wm. F. Sumner.

3d Lieutenant, Geo. H. Wiley. 4th Lieutenant, John E. Stone.

2d Corporal, John A. P. Sumner.

Privates.

B. Hardy Millett.	David H. Pierce.	John W. Lee.
Wm. F. Guilford.	Oliver Parker.	C. G. Marshall, Jr.
John G. Estes.	George O. Hart.	Henry O. Merrill.
James W. Kelley.	Wm. Tobey.	Samuel Wiley.
Thomas G. Murphy.	Thomas B. Kelley.	S. W. Williams.
	Geo. H. Peart.	

Beside these there were about twenty members of the Salem Cadets and Light Artillery who held themselves in readiness to start at a moment's warning.

On Thursday evening, April 18, a crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall to discuss the events which so profoundly stirred the community, and to adopt measures for raising money to fit out volunteers and to provide for the families of those who left home on such short notice for the defense of their country. The deepest feeling was shown as the speaking progressed, and a subscription paper started at this meeting realized the sum of three thousand dollars. A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of forming a military company in South Danvers, and a report was made at the same meeting recommending the enrolment of two companies, one for immediate service and another to enter upon a course of drill to become a home guard or to enter the Federal service whenever they should be required.

On April 24th a call was issued to the patriotic ladies of South Danvers to meet at the vestry of the old South Church to take measures for making garments for soldiers. Donations were solicited of money, flannel, yarn, etc., old linen and cloth. This was the beginning of the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society," an organization which co-operated with the United States Sanitary Commission and other agencies for relieving the necessities of the soldiers during the whole war, and which, during the war, dispensed over three thousand four hundred dollars in money, besides large contributions of clothing, one hundred blankets and other supplies. The society also conducted one of the tables at the great fair of the Sanitary Commission at Boston in 1863, at which about seven hundred dollars was realized for the cause. Mrs. Henry Cook was for a long time the active and efficient president of the society. The society was disbanded October 11, 1865, after nearly four years and a half of enthusiastic and vigorous effort.

The first legal town meeting on the war was held May 21, 1861, when two thousand dollars was appropriated for the aid of families of soldiers, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to compensate the members of Captain Bancroft's company for time spent in drilling, many of them being mechanics and workmen dependent on their earnings for support.

The enthusiasm of the times spread among all classes. Drill clubs were organized for instruction in military tactics. In accordance with the recommendation of the town committee, a company called the Foster Guards, under the command of Captain S. C. Bancroft, was enrolled and uniforms and equipments were procured. The company went into camp at Camp King, near Tapley's Brook, on the 29th of June, 1861, and about a fortnight afterward went into the State Regimental Camp at Lynnfield, Camp Schouler, where it became Company B of the Seventeenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hinks.

On the 4th of July, 1861, a flag was raised on a new flagstaff in the square. Benjamin Goodridge, who had been an officer of the old Danvers Artillery, assisted by the surviving veterans of the War of 1812, John Price, B. D. Hill and Edward Hammond, raised the flag, and Mr. Goodridge made a brief speech; Hon. A. A. Abbott acted as president, and delivered an eloquent address; and the school children sang a patriotic song, beside music by the band and a glee club. The Foster Guards and some of the fire companies were present, and the scene was one of the most characteristic of the early days of the war.

A considerable number of South Danvers volunteers joined the Essex Cadets, and on July 22d the company marched from camp at Winter Island to South Danvers, where they were entertained by a collation in front of the old South Church, and a sword was presented to Lieutenant F. W. Taggard. The company was mustered into the service the same day, and formed part of the Fourteenth Regiment, which went to the front August 7.

On the 31st of July the Mechanic Infantry and City Guards returned to Salem, and on the next day the Salem Zouaves arrived. A public reception was given to the returning volunteers. The enthusiasm was great, and the bells were rung incessantly for six hours at a stretch, while one hundred and fifty rounds were fired by the Light Artillery during the day.

The drill club of young men, under Captain R. S. Daniels, Jr., began in September to organize for the purpose of forming a company for active service, but this purpose was not carried out till the next year.

A number of South Danvers men enlisted in the summer and fall of 1861 in the Ninth Regiment, and there was a good representation from the town in the Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Regiments, while there were South Danvers men in the First, Second, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and in some other organizations, besides enlistments in the Navy.

During the first six months of the war, more than three hundred men enlisted from the town.

At a town meeting held on Friday evening, October 5, 1861, \$5,000 was voted for the relief of those dependent upon the volunteers; \$1,000 was voted to be used in any emergencies where those authorized may think proper, and \$2,500 for the support of the poor.

The *Wizard*, a weekly paper, edited by Fitch Poole, and containing many of his characteristic and humorous sketches, was full of information on war topics, and from time to time published many letters from soldiers.

The work of the Soldiers' Aid Society continued to increase, and the various religious societies organized their forces in further assistance to the cause. The church sewing society were busied with knitting socks for the soldiers, and in one of their consignments of articles was a large number of mittens made by the school children.

The first recorded death of any citizen of the town in the war was that of Daniel Murray, who lost his life in the famous engagement with the Merrimac. He was an officer on board the "Cumberland," was wounded and went down with the ship on the 7th of March, 1862.

On the 1st of July, 1862, President Lincoln issued his call for three hundred thousand men. Enthusiastic war meetings were held in the Town Hall on July 11 and 25. At a special town meeting July 21, 1862, it was voted to give a bounty of \$150 to each man who enlisted as part of the quota of the town. To provide funds for the payment of this bounty, it was decided to borrow \$12,000, and a committee was appointed to obtain a loan on the notes of the town at six per cent. At the adjourned town meeting, July 31, it was announced that Eben Sutton, a citizen of large means and patriotic spirit, was ready to lend the whole amount needed at five and a half per cent. A committee of five from each school district was chosen to co-operate with a committee chosen at a general meeting of citizens in obtaining recruits. The three years' quota of seventy-five men was filled by the last of August.

On the fourth of August the President issued a call for 300,000 men for nine months. War meetings were held in the town on August 24th and 29th. Captain Robert S. Daniels, Jr., announced his readiness to enlist as one of a nine months' South Danvers Company, and other prominent citizens came forward and offered their services amid the greatest enthusiasm, including one gentleman far beyond the age at which he could be required to serve—Mr. James Perkins.

At a special town meeting held August 25, 1862, a bounty of \$100 was authorized to be paid to each volunteer who should enlist for nine months' service in the company then being recruited by Captain Daniels. At the same meeting the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved that the Citizens of South Danvers desire once more to pledge their fidelity to the sacred cause of American union, and their unalterable determination never to falter in their efforts to maintain its integrity and perpetuate its blessings; that they will not measure their legal obligations nor pause to inquire whether they have done more or less than their neighbors; but that, like their fathers in Revolutionary days, *they will do all they can*, to the extent of the means with which God has endowed them, in behalf of the cause of Constitutional government and the salvation of their beloved country.

"Resolved, That South Danvers, expressing in her municipal capacity the feelings and wishes of her individual citizens, hereby declares her hearty appreciation of the patriotism of her sons who have enlisted, and are now enlisting, to serve in defence of the Union, and faithfully pledges her fostering care in time of need of the families of her brave soldiers, and her lively gratitude for the services and her blessings upon the lives of those who, in serving their country in the hour of danger, confer enduring honor upon their native or adopted town; their names will illumine her annals, and be handed down in affectionate remembrance to future generations."

Among the volunteers in Captain Daniels' company were two of the school teachers of the town, Mr. Wm. L. Thompson, of the Peabody High School, and Mr. Geo. F. Barnes, of the Bowditch School. In April,

1863, there were said to be thirty-two members and two teachers of the High School in the service.

One hundred and one of Captain Daniels' company were from South Danvers, and the town took the deepest interest in the company, which included in its ranks many representatives of the most esteemed families of the place, some of whom had made great sacrifices to go, giving up honorable and lucrative positions or business connections.

On the 10th of September, 1862, the company went into camp at Wenham, and it was escorted by a grand parade of the people of the town, among which marched the surviving members of the old Danvers Light Infantry, organized in 1818, Robert S. Daniels, the father of the captain of the new volunteer company, being captain of the old company. Fire companies in uniform were in the procession, and the pupils of the schools whose teachers had enlisted marched or rode in line. A carriage bore the three Dartmoor prisoners, and Abner Sanger, the venerable abolitionist, and Ralph Emerson rode with these veterans of 1812. The old Danvers Light Infantry attracted great attention on the march to the depot in Salem. The new company was enrolled as Company C, of the new fifth regiment.

The battle of Antietam was of great interest to the town's people, as two of their townsmen were killed and three wounded at that engagement.

For some months, although the interest in the war was unabated, there was a remission of the activity in enlistments and patriotic meetings. At the draft, on the 10th of July, 1863, at Salem, 109 names of South Danvers men were drawn; of these 69 were exempted, 21 furnished substitutes, 12 paid the fine of \$300, and only 7 actually entered the service.

A great war meeting was held on October 28, 1863, to promote enlistments under the call for three hundred thousand men issued October 17. On October 17 the South Danvers Union League was formed. Other war meetings were held on December 1, December 3 and December 28, and on January 4, 1864, at which time fifty-four men had responded to the last call. On February 1, 1864, a new call for two hundred thousand men was issued, and renewed efforts were made to induce enlistments which resulted in filling the quota of the town. In spite of the large number of men already sent and the continued drain on the resources of the town, every call for men was met with a manly and determined spirit; the call for five hundred thousand men July 18, 1864, was responded to by the enlistment of one hundred and thirty-eight men, a surplus of forty-nine, and for the whole war the town had a surplus over its quota. The following statement from a table compiled by Amos Merrill, Esq., from official sources, gives the statistics of enlistments. The method of computation of quotas and surplus was by reducing all enlistments to the basis of three years, one man for three years counting as three men for one year.

Adding this number to the total of the table, there is a discrepancy of only three men between the table and the statement above given. The irregularities of enrolment during the earliest months of the war make it extremely difficult to arrive at entire exactness in these statistics.

The following list contains the names of the citizens of the town who died in the war, as contained in the marble tablets at the entrance of the Town Hall, which were headed with the inscription :

"In commemoration of the patriotic services of the citizens of this Town who died in defence of the Liberties of their Country in the Great Rebellion."

AGE	AGE
Capt. Samuel Brown (3d).....24	Daniel Murray.....36
Lieut. Charles B. Warner.....27	George W. Nason.....18
Orlando E. Alley.....29	Theron P. Newhall.....35
Robert Andrews.....30	Paul Osborn.....25
William Andrews.....24	Oliver Parker.....23
Sampson W. Bowers.....49	George H. Pearte.....19
Leverett S. Boynton.....25	James Powers.....25
John W. Boynton.....21	John Price 3d.....31
James H. Bryant.....18	Jonathan Proctor.....51
Philip O. Buxton.....20	Leonard Reed.....42
Thomas Buxton.....36	Richard H. Roome.....19
James Byrne.....39	Patrick Scamell.....18
Lewis P. Clark.....22	Moses Shackley.....21
John Costello.....22	Albert Shepard.....30
James Crowley.....34	William H. Shore.....22
Henry H. Demeritt.....25	Donald Sillers.....44
John P. Dodge.....31	William Sillers.....20
Thomas Campsey.....20	Charles H. Sawyer.....23
Jeremiah Donovan.....18	Benjamin A. Stone.....20
John Fitzgibbon.....22	John Smith.....18
Alfred Friend.....32	John Stott.....30
Frank Gardner.....22	Horace C. Straw.....44
John K. Gibbs.....45	Terrence Thomas.....20
Luke Gilmartin.....26	Charles W. Trask.....25
Austin A. Herrick.....23	George H. Tucker.....32
Joseph S. Ingalls.....37	Peter Twiss.....31
Eben N. Johnson.....24	Joshua Very.....33
Horace Manning.....43	Caleb A. Webster.....24
John Manning.....26	Frederick Weeden.....15
Joseph B. Maxfield.....25	William J. White.....32
Gregory T. Morrill.....35	George C. Whitney.....20
Tyler Mudge.....35	Samuel Wiley.....22
David Mulcahy.....23	Charles M. Woodbury.....22
Jeremiah Murphy.....26	Charles C. Woodman.....29
Andrew D. Murray.....21	Henry Parker.....29
	Alfred Hopkirk.....24

CHAPTER LXXV.

PEABODY—(Continued).

The Town of Peabody.

At the close of the war the population of the town had diminished from that of 1860, and was six thousand and fifty.

The valuation was \$3,819,766. Manufacturing had been carried on in most of the branches in which the town is active; the times of business activity succeeding the war, largely increased the volume of manufactures.

In 1868, by an act of the Legislature, passed April 13, the name of the town was changed from South Danvers to Peabody, in honor of George Peabody, who had given so largely to the town for library and educational objects. The change was not without some opposition, and was not at the expressed desire of Mr. Peabody; but twenty years of customary use have familiarized all with the change, and it certainly serves to give prominence to the name of the town's benefactor, and at the same time to make the locality known to some who have known Mr. Peabody as a benefactor of other cities and regions.

The leather industry continued to be the largest department of manufacturing, and many of the tanners and curriers lost heavily, as a result of the great fire in the business district of Boston, November 10, 1872. The blow was a severe one to some of the oldest and strongest firms, but most of the manufacturers rallied from its effects, and continued to operate the tanyards and currying shops. A large amount of leather is produced yearly, including calf skins, kip and grain leather, harness leather and sole leather. The manufacture of morocco and sheep skins is also of considerable importance.

The following statistics from the census of 1880 give the condition of the productive industries of the town at that time. There has probably been an increase in most of the manufactures since that time, and some wholly new manufactures, among which is a metallic thermometer-factory employing twenty-one workmen, have been established since that census was taken.

	No. of establish- ments.	Persons em- ployed.	Capital.	Value of product.
Boots and shoes.....	2	31	\$9,000	\$32,000
Building.....	3	28	25,000	106,000
Carriages and wagons.....	2	20	27,000	40,350
Clothing.....	1	1	200	12,000
Corks.....	1	22	6,000	18,309
Food preparations.....	1	5	1,100	5,000
Glue.....	2	70	125,000	99,200
Grease and Tallow.....	1	5	4,000	14,750
Leather.....	29	768	638,370	3,042,387
Machines and machinery.....	2	13	9,000	36,300
Metals and metallic goods.....	3	6	3,800	6,300
Printing and publishing.....	2	10	6,500	12,564
Printing, dyeing and bleaching	1	196	200,000	800,000
Soap and candles.....	1	12	6,000	37,434
Tobacco.....	2	8	2,700	6,750
Totals.....	53	1,195	1,063,670	4,268,344

There were, in 1880, three hundred and forty-three persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the value of agricultural products was one hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

The valuation of Peabody in 1887 was:—

Personal estate.....	\$2,685,850
Real estate.....	4,501,050
Total.....	7,186,900

The town of Peabody has continued the process of development begun half a century ago, and has be-

come distinctively a manufacturing town. Large numbers of operatives, many of them of foreign birth, labor in the various factories, and the dwellings and buildings of the principal village extend constantly over a larger area. Many of the heads of families are occupied during the day in Boston, the facilities of railroad communication making the town a convenient place of residence for such as do not wish or cannot afford to live in the city. There have been many changes in social affairs, some of the families whose names are identified with the earlier history of the town having removed from it, while others have come in and brought elements of energy and business success. The general aspect of the town is suggestive of a thriving, active and successful business community, with many evidences of cultivated taste and judgment in the dwellings on the principal streets, and manifestations of an enlightened public spirit seen in excellent streets, commodious and well kept public buildings and school-houses, a thoroughly equipped fire department, and effective police regulations.

The town has continued to take deep interest in educational matters, and has spared nothing to bring its schools to a high standard. Within the last twenty-five years, large sums of money have been expended in building new school-houses, the Peabody High School has been furnished with largely increased facilities, now occupying the whole of the building formerly used in part as a town-house, and the number of schools and teachers has been increased from time to time as the needs of the growing community have demanded. The town maintains a high reputation for the general efficiency of its school system.

The spirit of temperance reform, so early welcomed by the old town of Danvers, has been faithfully cherished. With the large increase of operatives, the liquor sellers were enabled to extend their pernicious social and political influence; but by the vigorous and unremitting efforts of the friends of temperance, public opinion has been kept upon an enlightened plane, and a steady resistance has been made to the inroads of intemperance. The various temperance organizations and movements for temperance reform have received warm and effective support from the churches and from individuals. At one time the liquor sellers appeared to be gaining in strength, and a large number of saloons some of them of large extent and notorious in character, were maintained to the great injury of the town, and with the result of placing large political influence in the hands of the leading liquor-sellers, and making the liquor party an offensive element in town affairs, and a serious menace to the welfare of the community. To check this evil, a Law and Order League was organized in Peabody in 1884, which received the support of the best citizens of all shades of opinion on temperance matters, and after a vigorous campaign the new organization

succeeded by the use of conservative methods, which received the approval of the community, in effectually checking the violation of the law.

Among the temperance organizations in the town are the Father Matthew Catholic Total Abstinence Society, instituted March 3, 1881; the St. John's Catholic Total Abstinence Society, instituted March 3, 1882; the Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed December 10, 1875, and the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, formed April 19, 1886.

There have been two extensive strikes among the men employed in the manufacture of leather in the town; one in 1863, and another, lasting several months, in 1886. The relations between labor and capital seem to be well established at the present time.

In 1881 a soldiers' monument costing eight thousand dollars, was erected in the square. It is a substantial design of white granite, containing tablets inscribed with the names of the citizens of the town who died in the war, above which a circular shaft supports a figure of heroic size.

Shortly before the town of South Danvers was incorporated, a Town House was built on Stevens Street, the upper story being used for High School rooms. The hall became entirely inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and the town offices were greatly cramped for room. In 1882 a new Town House was begun on land purchased for the purpose on the corner of Lowell and Chestnut Streets. It was finished in 1883, at a cost of one hundred and eight thousand dollars. It is a substantial building of brick and granite, with convenient and ample offices for the town officials; the lower hall, for ordinary municipal gatherings, accommodates five hundred and twenty, and the large hall, one of the finest auditoriums in the county, seats fifteen hundred persons. A police station and justice's court-room are located in the basement.

REPRESENTATIVES AND TOWN OFFICERS.—By the act of incorporation of South Danvers, the new town was to remain a part of Danvers for the purpose of electing State officers, Senators and Representatives to General Court, Representatives to Congress and Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, until the next decennial census should be taken, or until another apportionment of Representatives to the General Court should be made. A new apportionment was made in 1857, and in that year the first election for State and Federal officers was held in South Danvers.

The following is a list of the Representatives to the General Court from South Danvers and Peabody:

Richard Smith.....	1857	Robert S. Daniels	1868-70
Eben S. Poor.....	1858	Charles V. Hanson.....	1871-72
John V. Stevens.....	1859-60	Stephen F. Blaney.....	1873-74
D. Webster King.....	1861	James E. T. Bartlett..	1875-77
William H. Little.....	1862-63	Henry Wardwell	1878
Caleb Warren Osborn.....	1864-65	Edward Trask.....	1879
Capt. John W. Stevens.....	1866-67	Henry Wardwell	1880

John Pinder.....1881	William H. Brown.....1884
Aaron F. Clark.....1882-83	Cyrus T. Batchelder.....1885-86

The following are lists of some of the principal town officers of South Danvers and Peabody since the incorporation of the town, those marked with an asterisk (*) still holding office:

SELECTMEN.

Lewis Allen.....1855-56	Geo. W. Taylor.....1876-78
Nathan H. Poor*.....1855-62, '71	Charles F. Goodrich.....1876
Daniel Taylor.....1855-58	Lyman Osborn.....1879
Kendall Osborn.....1857, '59	Otis Brown.....1880
William Wolcott.....1858-61	S. Aug. Southwick.....1881-86
Miles O. Stanley.....1860-62	John E. Herrick.....1881-86
John C. Burbeck.....1862, '67-68	Wyman B. Richardson.....1881
Joseph Poor.....1863-70	Thomas J. Relihan.....1882-86
Alpheus W. Bancroft.....1863-64	Willard Spaulding.....1886
Dana Woodbury.....1863-66	Charles H. Goulding*.....1887
Geo. F. Sanger.....1865, '73-75	Albert A. Messer*.....1887
Amos Merrill.....1866, '69-75	Philip H. Coleman*.....1887
Jas B. Foster.....1867-72	Warren A. Galencia*.....1887
Levi Preston.....1876-85	

ASSESSORS.

Same as selectmen through.....1855	John C. Herrick.....1888
Willard Spaulding*.....1856	Thos. H. Jackman*.....1887
Lyman Osborn*.....1886	Alonzo Raddin*.....1887
Nathan H. Poor.....1886	Nicholas M. Quint*.....1887
Thos. J. Relihan.....1886	

TOWN CLERK.

Nathan H. Poor*.....1855

TREASURERS.

Francis Baker.....1855-70	Nathan H. Poor*.....1871
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COLLECTORS.

Wm. Wolcott.....1855-77	Levi Preston.....1878-86
Lyman Osborn*.....1886	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Wingate Merrill.....1855-64, '66-68	Alpheus W. Bancroft.....1866-80
Henry A. Hardy.....1855-58	Amos Osborn, 2d.....1869-74
James P. King*.....1855	John S. Walcott.....1875
Wm. Sutton.....1859	Caleb F. Winchester.....1876
Moses A. Shackley.....1860	Samuel Swett.....1877-78
Stephen Blaney.....1861-62, '65	Geo. F. Sanger*.....1879
Mayhew S. Clark.....1863, '65	James Fallon*.....1881
Alerson Galencia.....1864	

SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS.—There are many organizations now existing for social improvement, and for mutual care and protection of members.

The *Holten Lodge of Odd Fellows*, originally instituted in January, 1846, was reinstituted February 22, 1878, and is now a flourishing and important lodge.

The *Exchange News Room*, instituted in 1855, and the *Essex Club*, instituted in 1860, are social clubs.

Among the societies for mutual insurance and benefit, are the *American Legion of Honor*, Fitch Poole Commandery, founded 1881; the *Peabody Mutual Benefit Association*, founded 1880; the *Improved Order of Red Men*; Masonomus Tribe No. 11, founded 1886; the *Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters*, Emerald Court No. 53, founded 1883; the *Equitable Aid Union*, founded 1879; the *Ancient Order of United Workmen*, George Peabody Lodge, No. 18, organized 1879.

The *Peabody Woman's Suffrage Club* was organized in 1879.

The *American Hibernian Benevolent Association* was organized in 1858, and reorganized in 1871.

The *West Peabody Farmer's Club* was instituted in 1881.

Among the literary and dramatic associations are the *Brooksby Club*, connected with the South society, the *Peabody Dramatic Club*, and the *Cushing Debating Society*.

NEWSPAPERS.—In 1859 *The Wizard*, a weekly newspaper edited by Fitch Poole, was established. Mr. Poole continued to be editor only for a few years. In 1869 the name was changed to "The Peabody Press." It was at first a folio sheet, but since 1877 has been an eight page paper.

The *Peabody Reporter*, originally published in 1876, and then wholly printed out of town, was printed partly in town about 1879, under the management of Mr. Thomas McGrath. Under its present management, the paper is wholly printed in town, and contains generally two pages of original matter.

The rivalry between these two principal papers is probably for the benefit of the community, as each is incited to continually renewed enterprise and plans of improvement.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first fire-engine in South Danvers was one of two purchased by the town of Danvers about 1800. It was kept at Eagle Corner, by the Bell Tavern. In 1822 the "Niagara" was bought, and it was kept in an engine-house on Main Street, where Sutton's Block is now located. In 1830 a Fire Department was organized in the town by legislative act, and the "Torrent" was bought. It was at first kept near the square, on Central Street; afterward at Wilson's corner. The "Torrent" was the first suction engine in town. In 1836 the "Eagle" was purchased, and it was kept at the same place as the "Niagara." In 1844, the year after the great fire, the "General Foster" was purchased; it was kept at first near the location of the present steam fire-engine house on Lowell Street, and afterward on Washington Street. Shortly afterward the "Volunteer" was bought, and kept at first on the corner of Main and Grove Streets, and afterward on Pierpont Street. The "Volunteer" was originally the private property of General William Sutton, and was manned by a private company.

At the separation of South Danvers in 1855, the fire engines which the new town owned were the Niagara, No. 1; the General Foster, No. 2; the Torrent, No. 3; the Volunteer, No. 4; and the Eagle, No. 5. These were all hand engines, and with the hose carriages belonging with them, a sail carriage, and with five hydrants connected with the Salem and Danvers Aqueduct, and a number of reservoirs and pumps, constituted the resources of the town in case of fire. The "Niagara" was placed in the western part of the town.

In 1865 the first steam fire engine was bought; it was a Button engine, and cost three thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1874 another steamer was bought, and both were placed in a new engine-house, near the Square on Lowell Street, built the same year. It was a Button engine.

In 1876 a new hand engine, the S. C. Bancroft, was bought for South Peabody; it was also a Button machine.

In 1882 the organization of the fire department was changed; the increased head given to the water by the building of the stand-pipe made it possible to use the hydrants in many cases without an engine, and the old hand engine companies were organized as hose companies, occupying the same locations as the former companies. In 1887 a new steamer was bought from the La France Fire Engine Company.

The chief engineers have been as follows:—

Stephen Osborne, Jr.	1855
John V. Stevens	1856-57, 59
Jonathan E. Osborne	1858
Wm. H. Little	1860-67
Geo. C. Pierce	1868-70
D. S. Littlefield	1871-85
Wm. J. Roome	1885
John H. Tibbetts	1885
Samuel Buxton	1886
Daniel B. Lord	1887

BURIAL GROUNDS.—The oldest burial ground in the South parish was Gardner's Hill, which was situated a little west of Grove Street. The remains of about one hundred and fifty persons were removed from thence to Harmony Grove, when the latter was established. Among the stones removed at that time is the oldest grave stone in Danvers. It bears the inscription:

1669.

R. B.

It is probably the grave stone of Robert Buffum.

The old burying ground, or Old South burying ground, is on Poole's Hill, next to the Salem boundary. It was originally given by Lydia Trask, to the South Parish. The oldest stone, that of Thomas Pierpont, M.A., bears date of 1755. It contains a very large number of graves, including those of Rev. Nathan Holt, buried in 1792, and Rev. Samuel Walker, in 1826. Dennison Wallis is also buried here; and for many years the sentimental pilgrim visited the place to view the last resting-place of Eliza Wharton, the heroine of the famous old time novel, "The Coquette."

The Friends' burial ground, nearly opposite the old burying ground, was in Salem until the change of boundary. It took the place of a half acre of land on the "mill plain," acquired in 1713, and was obtained some years later.

Monumental Cemetery, on Wallis Street, was laid

out in 1833. It is divided into one hundred and twenty-two lots, thirty-two feet by sixteen, with regular avenues, and is owned by proprietors. The oldest stone, removed from another place, bears the date of 1805. The grave of Schoolmaster Benjamin Gile, above which is inscribed "I taught little children to read," is one of the most noteworthy of the early interments. The cemetery is well kept, and contains many fine stones and monuments.

Harmony Grove Cemetery, though now in Salem, is largely owned in Peabody. It was purchased in 1839, for about six thousand dollars, and then contained thirty-five acres. It has since been considerably enlarged. The proprietors were incorporated in 1840. Its extensive grounds are finely kept, and it contains a great variety of monumental stones, some of them exceedingly artistic and impressive.

Emerson Cemetery, in South Peabody, on the corner of Washington Street and Allen's Lane, has been in use about fifty years.

Cedar Grove Cemetery, in South Peabody, contains one hundred and thirty-three acres. It was purchased by the town in March, 1869, when five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. It is held for the town by seven trustees, chosen for five years. Lots are sold to individuals, and the grounds have been greatly improved, and the location is fine. It is reached by a road from Lynn Street.

Oak Grove Cemetery, in West Peabody, near the school-house, contains about ten acres. It was bought in 1886, by the town, and is held by a board of trustees similarly constituted to that of Cedar Grove Cemetery.

There are many private burial grounds in the town, some of them of a very early date. The King family have a cemetery of this kind on Lowell Street, which contains a number of finely built tombs.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

SOUTH PARISH (SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH).—The early history of the "Middle Precinct" has been embodied in another part of this historical sketch.

The Rev. Benjamin Prescott, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1709, was settled as the first minister of the parish in February, 1712, at a salary of £80 "in Province bills or in silver money as it passes from man to man so long as he continues to be our minister." Afterward it was agreed to give him one-half of the money contributed by strangers. In consideration of repeated deaths and extraordinary changes in Mr. Prescott's family, his salary was increased £20 in 1723. Besides his regular salary and the "strangers money" he was allowed all the proceeds of voluntary quarterly contributions.

About 1727, there began to be difficulty between Mr. Prescott and the parish on account of his salary. The growing depreciation of the paper currency of

¹ Removed from town during the year.

the province made the sum given him less and less adequate to his needs. From time to time an increase of salary was voted him, but the increase was hardly sufficient to keep pace with the deterioration of the paper money, and, moreover, even the payments voted him seem to have been always in arrears. In 1735 his salary was increased to £150, and in 1738 it became £200, old tenor. In 1741 it was voted to cart for Mr. Prescott twenty-five cords of firewood for his year's use from Hart's farm or nearer, "Mr. Prescott finding the wood ready cut." It would seem that the carting was the larger part of the expense of firewood in those days, for this act of the parish, continued for several years, is spoken of as "finding Mr. Prescott's firewood."

In 1742 he was voted £240, old tenor, and in 1743 £270; these sums did not represent more than the original salary granted him.

The long controversy with Mr. Prescott, extending over more than twenty-five years, is interesting chiefly as showing the different and more lasting nature of the tie that bound together pastor and people in those days. It seems to be assumed throughout all this unfortunate affair that the relation was one which was made for life, and which was so far mutual that it could not be broken except by consent of both parties.

In 1747 the parish upon the question whether they would dismiss Mr. Prescott if he would not give the parish a discharge, voted no. In 1748 they increased his salary to £500 old tenor, and in 1749 to £640 old tenor.

In September, 1749, Mr. Prescott addressed a letter to his parish, in which he sets forth the loss that he has suffered by his payments falling short in value of the original grant to him, and offers to accept two-thirds of the actual amount found due to him since 1727 in full satisfaction. If this offer should be accepted, he goes on to say "it shall be in your Power (when you please) to call or settle another minister of sound knowledge and a good Life among you, and the Day his Salary shall begin, mine shall cease, and upon your Discharging me of my Obligation to Minister to you in holy things, I will discharge you of all Obligations thenceforward to Minister any thing to me for my support." This language clearly shows what his view of the pastoral relation was. This offer was declined, and three men were deputed to treat with Mr. Prescott; but negotiations failed, and in 1750 he brought a law-suit against the parish for his arrears. The parish met and appropriated £20 to defend the suit. This suit appears to have been dropped, and a new one was begun in December, 1751, which came to trial in September, 1752, and resulted in a judgment for Mr. Prescott in the sum of £594 19s. 9d. At a meeting in December an effort was made to induce Mr. Prescott to settle for a less sum, without success; and it was voted to pay Mr. Prescott no salary and to dismiss him. Up to this time the

parish had regularly voted a salary to the pastor every year. In January, 1752-53, they voted him his salary for the past year, and in accordance with the order of court they proceeded to tax the parish for the large amount of the judgment against it. But it was not easy to make up the amount; Mr. Prescott still insisted on performing the duties of the ministry, and in 1754 they tried to settle with him for £100, which he refused.

In December, 1752, Mr. Prescott made an offer on condition of a satisfactory settlement for the years 1749-51, to leave the pulpit for three months, and if in that time a minister was settled, he would relinquish his pastorate. "Tho," as he says, "Quitting my ministry over you is not so light a matter in my understanding as perhaps it may be in some of yours." This offer was renewed in March, 1754, and accepted.

In July, 1754, a call was given to Rev. Aaron Putnam to settle over the parish, but he declined, probably on account of the difficulties prevailing. In September another attempt was made—this time by the parish—to arbitrate the matter, but without success. Mr. Prescott still continued as minister, until in September, 1756, an ecclesiastical council considered the whole matter, and decided that the parish ought to pay Mr. Prescott £405, besides, as Hanson says, the costs of the council, amounting to £118, 14s. The parish voted to accept the advice of the council, provided Mr. Prescott would immediately ask a dismission from his pastoral office of the church and the council, and give a full discharge. But the money was not forthcoming, and it was not till November, 1756, that Mr. Prescott, on receiving a bond for the balance due him, signed by six of the responsible men of the parish, finally discharged the parish and ceased to be its pastor. Agreeably to the advice of the council, he was excused from all parish dues for life.

So ended this unhappy controversy, which greatly hindered the Christian work of the parish for a long time, and gave rise to much bitterness of feeling.

Mr. Prescott, who was born September 16, 1687, married, as his first wife, in 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of John Higginson. His second wife, married in 1732, was Mercy Gibbs, and his third wife, married in 1748, was Mary, sister of Sir William Pepperell, who built a house for Mr. Prescott. He lived on the road to the village (now Central Street), near Elm Street. He was a man of ability, and faithful and conscientious in the performance of his pastoral duties. Among other pamphlets, he published a "Letter to the First Church in Salem in 1735, and 'Right Hand of Fellowship,' delivered at the ordination of Rev. J. Sparhawk, in 1736. In 1768, at the age of eighty-one, he published "A free and calm consideration of the unhappy misunderstanding and debates between Great Britain and the American colonies." He died May 28, 1777.

The Rev. Josiah Stearns was called as pastor in the fall of 1757, by the church on September 27th, and

the society on October 18th. He was offered £80 in lawful money, a parsonage with land and barn. He desired more, and finally declined.

On August 4, 1758, the church called the Rev. Nathan Holt as pastor, which was concurred in by the parish, on the 13th. He was offered a salary of £80 and a settlement of £150, payable £50 a year for the first three years; also a house and garden. He was ordained January 3, 1759.

There is no record of any difficulty with Mr. Holt, who was greatly beloved, and was prominent for his patriotism during the Revolution.

In June, 1763, it was voted "that there be two seats on the easterly side of y^e broad ally in the meeting-house be sett apart for a Number of persons to sett in for the better accommodating singing in y^e Meeting-house, and that the same be under the regulation of the Parish Committee from time to time as there shall be occasion for carrying on that part of divine service." In October, 1765, the singers were given a place in the front gallery. In May, 1784, the front seat in the women's gallery, on the eastern end of the house, was given to the singers.

In 1764 some difference arose between the North and South Parishes in reference to the inhabitants of New Mills, who wished to be set off to the North Parish. The Legislature decided that the boundary of the Village Parish established in 1700 must be adhered to. This left the New Mills in the South Parish. Some of the inhabitants of New Mills petitioned the South Parish to be set off, but their petition was refused, "because we think y^e North Parish is as able, if not abler, to maintain their minister without said petitioner's assistance, as we are in y^e South Parish with s^d Petitioners' assistance, Because we have a considerable Number of the People called Quakers, some Churchmen and some Baptists, &c."

In 1764 certain members of the parish were authorized to increase the size of the house lengthwise, in order to make more room for floor pews. In April, 1771, John Procter, Jr., Robt. Shillaber and others were authorized to widen the house fifteen feet, by moving out the back side, "the wall pews to be wall pews still." The persons who made the addition were to have the additional floor space for pews. The increased width added three seats on each side to the galleries.

The bell was originally hung in a "turret" or cupola, probably like that of the Village meeting-house, on the middle of the building. In 1763 some effort was made to have a steeple built; and in 1774 a steeple, or rather tower, was built on the western end of the house; it was a tall square tower with a belfry roof. The house as finally enlarged had three rows of windows; it was placed with the length running nearly east and west, on the ground in front of the present location of the South Church in Peabody; there were two doors on the southern side, near together. The general arrangement of the interior

was preserved in a similar manner to that of the original house.

The parish was very zealous in sustaining the Revolutionary War, constantly furnishing men and money. In 1777 a bounty of £20 per man was paid to those serving in the quota of the parish, and £1200 was raised. In 1778 about £400 was raised, and in 1779 £8000. These last sums were probably in paper currency.

In 1780, a suit of clothes, consisting of "coat, jacket, breeches and hat" was given to Mr. Holt to make up the deficiency of his support.

In 1790 three pews were added to the house, and a part of the meeting-house land was let to the "Proprietors of the duck manufacture." The Artillery Company had leave in September, 1791, to erect a gun-house on land belonging to the parish.

Mr. Holt died August 2, 1792, and the parish voted to continue his salary to the end of the year for the benefit of his family, besides assuming the expenses of his sickness and funeral.

In March, 1793, the house was thoroughly repaired. September 28, 1793, the old parish was dissolved, and the society was incorporated by the Legislature as "The Proprietors of the South Meeting-House in Danvers."

Rev. Samuel Mead was settled as pastor October 31, 1794, and continued till 1803. In August, 1805, Rev. Samuel Walker was settled as minister. He labored in his pastorate for twenty-one years, and died July 7, 1826, after a painful illness of three months. He was interested in all the affairs of the town, and was prominent in temperance and other reforms. His public spirit and his eminent piety made him highly respected and beloved. His uncompromising adherence to the severe doctrines of the theological faith in which he had been educated made his preaching unwelcome to some, and it was during the last years of his pastorate that the movement to establish other religious societies began.

In 1813 the society was much vexed by some person who "sacriligiously and repeatedly robbed this house of God of the tongue of its bell," and a reward of twenty dollars was offered for his apprehension. In 1814 a new bell was purchased and erected at an expense of six hundred and seventy-five dollars. In 1819 the land in the rear of the meeting-house was leased to the proprietors of a chapel, and certain persons were authorized to erect sheds around the house. The house was repaired in 1824, at an expense of four hundred dollars.

On September 12, 1827, Rev. George Cowles was settled as pastor. It was voted to exclude all wines and spirituous liquors from the councils and ordination services. Mr. Cowles was dismissed in September, 1836, at his own request, and travelling south in pursuit of health was lost in the wreck of the "Home."

It is recorded in a memorandum in the records of

the society "that while ringing the Bell on the — of April, 1829, at noon, said Bell did crack, to that extent, as to destroy its usual Pleasant and Harmonious sound, and was thereby rendered useless." It was soon afterward replaced.

In September, 1830, the school-house, No. 11, on the society's land just west of the meeting-house, was ordered to be removed, and after some controversy and the threat of legal proceedings the house was removed to a piece of land in another place offered by the society for a trifling consideration.

In 1835 it was voted to build a new church, and measures were taken to effect that object. The Unitarian Society offered the South Society the use of its house during the time it was without one, but the offer was not accepted, and services were carried on in a hall while the new house was in process of construction.

In 1836, the old edifice, the greater part of which had been standing one hundred and twenty-five years, was taken down. The last service held in the old meeting-house was very crowded; the galleries had been shored up, and during the services a thin piece of wood used as a wedge cracked with a loud noise. A panic at once followed, persons jumping from the windows, and some being injured in the confusion.

Rev. Harrison G. Park was invited in December, 1836, to succeed Mr. Cowles. The new church, which cost twelve thousand dollars, was dedicated February 1, 1837, and on that day Mr. Park was installed. In October, 1838, he resigned the pastorate.

In June, 1840, Rev. Thomas P. Field was unanimously invited to take the pastoral charge, and he was ordained October 1, 1840. In 1843 the church was sold to the Methodist Society for two thousand five hundred dollars, and a new church was begun. It was only partly finished when it was consumed in the destructive fire of September 22, 1843. The loss was about seven thousand dollars, and there was an insurance of five thousand dollars, effected only the day before the fire. It was determined to go on at once with a new house, and the present edifice was finished and dedicated August 10, 1844, at a cost of one thousand three hundred dollars.

Mr. Field resigned his pastorate in September, 1850, and terminated his connection with the society November 1, 1850.

In 1850 Mary Osborn gave one hundred dollars to the ministers' fund.

In January, 1851, Rev. J. D. Butler was invited to become the pastor of the society, under a contract which permitted either party to terminate the connection on a prescribed notice. In April, 1852, the society gave notice to Mr. Butler that they wished to terminate the connection, which was accordingly done July 12, 1852.

In 1853 the society took into consideration the matter of the "minister's fund," arising from the sale

of parsonage lands, and it was decided that the fund, then amounting to \$2200, should be kept separate. This was invested in a parsonage in 1869, which was sold in 1877, and the proceeds invested in securities. In November, 1887, Mrs. Florence (Peabody) Holman gave to the society a valuable lot of land on Chestnut Street, on which it is proposed to build a parsonage with the minister's fund.

In 1854 it was voted to buy a new bell, and a clock was given to the society by Francis Dane, Henry Poor and Elijah W. Upton, and placed upon the tower of the church.

In May, 1854, Rev. James O. Murray was called as pastor, and he was ordained October 26, 1854. He tendered his resignation in February, 1861, which was accepted, and he terminated his pastorate in March following.

In July, 1861, Rev. William M. Barbour was called to the pastorate, and he was ordained October 3, 1861. A new bell was bought in 1862, which is the one at present in use.

Mr. Barbour resigned his pastorate in September, 1868. In December, 1868, the Rev. George N. Anthony was invited to become pastor, and he accepted the following month. He was installed March 11, 1869.

He resigned his position in September, 1876. In the spring of 1877 the debt of the society, amounting to about \$7000, was raised by voluntary contributions, and the society has ever since been free from debt.

In December, 1877, Rev. Willard G. Sperry was called to the pastorate. The call was accepted, but he was not ordained till July 2, 1878, beginning his labors in September following.

In 1880 extensive changes were made in the interior of the church. The organ was removed to a space added behind the preacher's desk; the white marble pulpit, which had been in the church since it was built, was removed, and a simple reading-desk, with a larger platform, took its place. On the floor below additional rooms were made for the convenience of the pastor and the Sunday-school library.

In 1885 Mr. Sperry received a call to Manchester, N. H., and although the church and society formally requested him to remain, he resigned in September.

In February, 1886, Rev. George A. Hall was called to the pastorate. He accepted, and was ordained April 13, 1886.

The society is vigorous and the congregation large; and, after a century and three-fourths of existence, it still remains an important factor in the religious and social life of the community.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized January 1, 1825, "for the purpose of having a place in the South part of Danvers where an opportunity could be had of hearing sentiments more liberal and congenial with the true spirit of Christianity than is now afforded." At the beginning it had thirty-three members. The first church edifice was

dedicated July 26, 1826. The dedicatory sermon was by Rev. Mr. Brazer, of Salem, from the text, "Finally, be ye all of one mind." Others who took part in the services were Rev. Mr. Upham and Rev. Mr. Colman, of Salem, Rev. Dr. Abbott, of Beverly, and Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of Marblehead.

The pulpit was supplied for some months by Mr. Alonzo Hill, after which Rev. Charles C. Sewall, of Dedham, was called to be pastor on a salary of seven hundred dollars a year, and a present on his settlement of two hundred dollars. In April, 1827, a church was formed of seventy-one members, and on April 11th Mr. Sewall was installed. The sermon was by Rev. Mr. Lamson, of Dedham, and a large party of delegates was present, including twenty-one clergymen. Two original hymns were sung, one written by Dr. Andrew Nichols, a member of the society, and the other by Dr. John Pierpont, of Boston.

In 1829 a bell was placed on the church. In 1830 a movement toward obtaining a parsonage was begun. The first organ was a gift from Eben and William Sutton.

In May, 1831, a singing-school was established for the benefit of the young people of the society, and an appropriation of sixty dollars was made therefor. During this year Mr. Sewall's salary was raised to one thousand dollars a year.

In 1836 the current expenses of the society were raised by voluntary contributions, but the next year the society returned to its former method of raising money by taxation of the pews.

Mr. Sewall resigned his pastorate in 1841, leaving July 11th. He was greatly beloved by his people, and at his departure he was presented with a testimonial of five hundred dollars.

Rev. Andrew Bigelow was installed as pastor February 15, 1843. The sermon was by Rev. Dr. Lothrop, of Boston. His salary was to be one thousand dollars,—eight hundred from the treasury and two hundred from voluntary subscriptions. Mr. Bigelow, against the expressed regrets of his society, resigned his pastoral charge March 20, 1845.

Rev. Frank P. Appleton was installed as the next pastor January 14, 1846. The sermon was by Rev. Nathaniel Hall, Jr., and several other clergymen took part in the services; but the installation was not indorsed at the time by the Ecclesiastical Council (of which the late Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, was a prominent member), on account of certain informalities in the preliminary proceedings. Mr. Appleton's pastorate closed in 1853.

October 4, 1854, Mr. C. H. Wheeler was installed as pastor, Dr. Ephraim Peabody preaching the sermon. In June, 1862, Mr. Wheeler's pastorate expired, but he continued to supply the pulpit for a while afterward.

Rev. David H. Montgomery was the next occupant of the pulpit, but he resigned on account of ill health April 20, 1867.

On May 13, 1868, Rev. E. I. Galvin became pastor of the church, the sermon of the occasion being preached by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston. Mr. Galvin tendered his resignation June 7, 1871, to take effect three months later.

In 1872 some twelve thousand dollars was expended on the church edifice, great improvements being made without and within. A new organ was also purchased and placed in the rear of the pulpit. At the reopening the sermon was delivered by Rev. E. E. Hale, of Boston.

The church was without a pastor until 1873, when Rev. John W. Hudson, the present pastor, was called September 26th. He was formally installed and began the duties of his pastorate December 7th.

In January, 1886, the standing committee was authorized to procure a new organ. The organ was purchased at an expense of three thousand dollars, and dedicated in September, 1886.

In October, 1887, a new bell was procured and placed in the belfry of the church.

FIRST METHODIST SOCIETY.—In July, 1830, Amos Walton established a prayer-meeting and Sunday-school in Harmony Village (Rockville) in connection with the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Lynn.

In 1832 meetings were held in Sanger's Hall, sometimes known as Goodridge's Hall. Subsequently Armory Hall, which formerly stood on Holten Street, near Sewall Street, was rented for Methodist services. The leader in this movement was Mr. Alfred N. Chamberlain; he undertook the responsibility of renting the hall and furnishing the preachers. During the first three years seventeen different preachers conducted the services, among whom were A. D. Merrill (Father Merrill), Joseph A. Merrill, Sanford Benton and John E. Risley. These were all conference preachers; Mr. Risley had the honor of forming the first church society and baptizing the first converts. Among the local preachers were Jesse Filmore, Benjamin F. Newhall, of Saugus; Elijah Downing, of Lynn; Benjamin King, who preached the opening sermon in the hall; Shadrach Ramsdell and James Mudge.

A class was formed here, and after three years of service Mr. Chamberlain induced the Lynn Common Church to assume the responsibility of worship. Rev. Charles K. True, the preacher in charge, advertised in *Zion's Herald* for a young man to take charge of the services here, and, as a result, Rev. Mr. Arnold, of Rhode Island, was sent here by Mr. True, and was the first minister who attended services here and re-ided among the people.

Later on the responsibility of the charge of the services was transferred to the South Street M. E. Church in Lynn, who had conducted the meetings in Rockville.

In 1839 Amos Walton began preaching regularly for the society, and in July, 1840, he was appointed

by the Conference sitting in Lowell as pastor. At this time the membership of the church was twenty-three. In 1840 the Sabbath school was organized.

While worshipping in Armory Hall, a building on Washington Street, above Oak Street, formerly used as a pottery, was bought and fitted up. The lumber and labor necessary were contributed by interested parties, and the new house of worship was dedicated, but soon proved too small. Plans were proposed for a new house, the lumber purchased and a part of it hauled to the ground, the site of the present church. This was in 1843, and at this time the South Society was about building a new house of worship. Their old house, which had been built in 1836, and was in excellent condition, was offered to the Methodist Society for twenty-five hundred dollars, and it was thought best to dispose of their lumber and accept the offer. The building was moved from the Square to its present location, near the corner of Washington and Sewall Streets; the Lexington Monument was set off to allow its passage, and afterward replaced. The following year vestries were built under the church, at an expense of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The society at this time was under great financial embarrassment. The mortgage on the church, held by the South Society, was heavy, and at the annual meeting in 1848 it was voted to relinquish the property; Timothy Walton took up the mortgages and the property passed into his hands. The society known as the Methodist Episcopal Chapel Society, which had held the property, became extinct.

The church was allowed by Mr. Walton, who was one of the leading brethren, to continue the use of the building at an annual rental. They had no Conference preacher that year; but a local preacher, Dr. Booth, supplied for them a portion of the time.

In 1853 during the pastorate of William Gordon, a board of trustees was appointed, and organized according to law, under the name of the "First M. E. Society of Danvers." At this time the society purchased the church property from Mr. Walton on liberal terms.

In 1859, during the pastorate of Rev. E. S. Best, the house was raised up and remodeled, at an expense of about six hundred dollars. Part of this expense was contributed by outside friends.

In 1862, when Rev. Mosely Dwight was sent by the Conference to this society, he found a debt of over four thousand dollars, and the society very much depressed. The Church Aid Society lent its assistance, and Mr. Dwight was allowed to collect all the contributions raised in the Boston district for church aid. Through his endeavors the debt on the church was reduced to fifteen hundred dollars.

In 1867 Rev. J. O. Knowles was sent to the Society. He was very active in his efforts, and there was a large increase in the interest and the membership of the church during the two years of his pastorate.

The interior of the church was tinted and painted

at this time. Through the efforts of Mr. Knowles and others interested, a Stevens clock was placed in the tower of the church; and at this time, too, a bell was given to the Society by an anonymous friend, who was afterwards known to have been the late General William Sutton. In 1868 the parsonage on Sewall Street was purchased by the Society for two thousand dollars.

During the pastorate of Rev. G. Leonard, who succeeded Mr. Knowles, a social and literary society, similar to the Oxford League, was started and greatly encouraged by the pastor. Mr. Leonard was especially interested in Sabbath-school work, and succeeded in making the school very successful and awakening much interest in its exercises.

During the pastorate of Rev. Albert Gould the debt of the Society was extinguished, and the Society enjoyed a time of prosperity. A deep religious interest was manifest in the town, and union services of the Congregational, Baptist and Methodist Churches were held. Mr. Gould was himself a good musician, and did much for the encouragement of music in the services of the church. A new reed-organ was purchased during his pastorate. Mr. Gould, with the aid of the brethren, started the church in Tapleyville. During his pastorate he published a paper called the *Town of Peabody*, a single issue, which contained much valuable historical information.

Rev. F. T. George was the pastor of the church in 1873-74, and Rev. Daniel Wait in 1875-76-77. During the pastorate of Mr. Wait improvements were made in the furnishing of the vestry.

During the pastorate of the Rev. V. M. Simons, in 1878-79, a pipe-organ was placed in the front part of the church, behind the altar, and the choir seats were removed thither.

Rev. Dr. Steele was pastor of the church in 1880-81-82, and during his pastorate the outside of the church edifice was painted, and the interior repaired and re-carpeted, at an expense of thirteen hundred dollars. At this time, also, the Stevens clock was removed and a Howard clock, the gift of the late Mrs. Lydia P. Proctor, substituted.

Rev. C. N. Smith was the pastor in 1883-84-85, and the time was one of great harmony and prosperity in the church.

The following is the list of preachers stationed by the Conference over the church from the beginning:

Amos Walton.....	1839-40	E. S. Best.....	1859-6
Daniel Webb.....	1841	Franklin Furber.....	1861
H. G. Barras.....	1842	Mosely Dwight.....	1862-63
Amos Binney.....	1843	S. R. Sweetser.....	1864-65-66
Reuben Ransom.....	1844	J. O. Knowles.....	1867-68
L. J. P. Collyer.....	1845-46	William G. Leonard.....	1869
Z. A. Mudge.....	1847	Albert Gould.....	1870-71-72
Thomas Street.....	1848-49	F. T. George.....	1873-74
O. S. Howe.....	1850	Daniel Wait.....	1875-76-77
W. C. High.....	1851-52	V. M. Simons.....	1878-79
William Gordon.....	1853-54	Daniel Steele.....	1880-81-82
Edward A. Manning.....	1855	C. N. Smith.....	1883 84-85
George Sutherland.....	1856-57	Geo. Alcott Phinney.....	1886
H. C. Dunham.....	1858		

In 1886 extensive repairs and improvements were undertaken; the vestries were painted and refurnished; an addition was built on the back of the building, making room for the organ and giving additional space below. The choir seats were rebuilt and the preacher's platform refurnished. The pews and interior fittings were renovated, the walls and ceilings frescoed and various improvements and additions made to the conveniences of the house. A large number of memorial windows have been given in honor of deceased friends and relatives; the Oxford League assumed the expense and management of the improvement of the windows, and their efforts have been seconded by gifts of money from various individuals and societies. The entrance and approaches have been improved, and the house now is one of the most commodious in town. The expenditures for the recent improvements were about twenty-six hundred dollars. The society is large and flourishing, and active in Christian work and service.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—The First Universalist Parish of Peabody was organized on the 6th of April, 1832, under the title "The Second Universalist Society of Danvers." Universalist meetings had been held occasionally in private houses, sometimes in a small hall in the building now occupied in part by the *Peabody Press* office, in the school-house then located near the Old South Church, and also in Joseph Shedd's Hall, a small hall in a building on Main Street, then occupied by Mr. Shedd as an apothecary shop. Previously to this organization some families had attended the Universalist meeting in Salem.

On January 31, 1832, a preamble and resolution were adopted and signed by forty-three persons, with reference to building a church and forming a Universalist Society. It was proposed to erect a meeting-house in the vicinity of the South Church, and a subscription was opened for shares of one hundred dollars. On March 26th, a meeting of subscribers was held, and a committee appointed to find a suitable site for a house. An agreement for organization was drawn up and signed by forty-seven persons, pledging the united action of the signers for the formation and maintenance of a religious society under the name of the Second Universalist Society in Danvers. In accordance with a petition drawn up at this meeting a warrant was issued by John W. Proctor, Esq., for a meeting to be held in Shedd's Hall, April 6, 1832. On that day the members met and organized.

A church building was completed in January, 1833, and was dedicated January 10th. On January 21st, an invitation was given to Rev. John Moore to become pastor at a salary of six hundred and fifty dollars. It was accepted, and he was installed April 4, 1833. He resigned November 16, 1834, leaving at the end of the year. During his ministry a Sunday-

school was organized, beginning with about fifty members. A church was organized by Mr. Moore April 30, 1834, consisting of twenty-four members.

February 15, 1835, the Rev. John M. Austin was invited to become pastor. He was installed April 29th.

When the church building was completed the vestry was left unfinished. There was then no public hall in town large enough for town purposes. In 1836 the vestry was finished by an association called the Union Hall Association, partly in the interest of the church, and was used for public purposes. In February, 1843, the subject of enlarging the meeting-house by galleries was considered, which was done soon afterward.

Mr. Austin resigned his pastorate in September, 1843. The affairs of the society were in a highly prosperous condition during his ministry, and particularly at its close. A religious revival affecting this with other societies prevailed during the latter part of his ministry.

On October 20, 1844, Rev. John Prince was invited to become pastor, and was installed January 15, 1845. Mr. Prince was very progressive in his ideas, and during his pastorate there was a division in the society, arising from differences in belief, which resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Prince, in June, 1848, and the closing of the church as a house of public worship for several years.

In October, 1853, Rev. J. W. Talbot made a successful effort to revive the society, and worship was regularly begun October 30, 1853, and has ever since been maintained. Mr. Talbot resigned at the close of a year, having accomplished his object. During his stay the church building, including the vestry, was enlarged and improved, and an organ purchased.

In November, 1855, Rev. Orville Brayton began his pastorate; he was installed February 6, 1856. He continued as pastor until September 1, 1859. Rev. C. C. Gordon was pastor of the society for a year, beginning November, 1859. He left the parish united and in good condition. In February, 1862, Rev. O. F. Safford was invited to become pastor, and he began his work in May. He was installed June 17, 1863. His pastorate closed May 1, 1865.

Rev. A. B. Hervey became pastor in April, 1866. In September, 1867, the society voted to remodel the church, which was done in a thorough manner, at an expense of about nine thousand dollars. A bell was presented to the society by a friend who desired that his name should be withheld. The church was rededicated March 4, 1868. Mr. Hervey's ministry closed in November, 1872, leaving the society united and in good condition, and the Sunday-school larger than at any other period of its history.

The Rev. S. P. Smith became pastor on the first Sunday in October, 1873, and continued until the 12th of March, 1876, when he resigned his charge. During his ministry additions and improvements were made

to the vestry at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars.

On April 30, 1876, Rev. E. W. Whitney began his pastorate. He was installed November 8, 1876. The church, which had been greatly reduced in number and inactive, was reorganized by Mr. Whitney on the 6th of May, 1877, with forty-one members. At the annual meeting in January, 1879, the society voted to raise the church in order to give more height to the vestry and improve the entrance, which was done at a cost of about two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Whitney resigned his pastorate in December, 1879.

On January 26, 1880, Rev. G. W. Harmon was invited to the pastorate, and began his labors in March, 1880. During the summer of 1881 further improvements were made on the church. Mr. Harmon closed his work with the society in July, 1882.

Rev. F. W. Sprague, the present pastor, began his ministry on the last Sunday in September, 1882.

SECOND BAPTIST SOCIETY.—The Baptist Church was organized February 16, 1843, having sixteen members. The church was recognized February 22, 1843, with twenty-seven members. The sermon was by Rev. Joseph Banvard. The first deacon, O. E. Pope, was elected February 24, 1843. Various persons supplied the pulpit till September 15, 1843, when Rev. Phineas Stowe accepted a call to the pastorate. He was ordained pastor December 5, 1843; the services were in the Unitarian Church, and the sermon was by Rev. R. H. Neal, D.D.

In the spring of 1843, a chapel was erected, sixty-five by thirty-two feet, and publicly dedicated June 15, 1843, Rev. Messrs. Banvard, Anderson and Carlton assisting in the services. In August, 1844, the society was incorporated, consisting at that time of thirty-one members.

The pastorate of Mr. Stowe ended May 9, 1845, after which the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. G. Richardson, who was installed as pastor January 28, 1846, Rev. Joseph Banvard preaching the sermon. This pastorate ended in October, 1847. From April 23, 1848, to March 4, 1849, Rev. I. E. Forbush supplied the pulpit, after which Rev. B. C. Thomas supplied it.

December 3, 1848, P. D. Perkins became deacon of the church. November 11, 1849, Rev. F. A. Willard became pastor, and he resigned that office February 3, 1854. T. W. Carr became deacon May 12, 1851. Rev. N. Medbury regularly supplied the pulpit after the expiration of a year from Mr. Willard's resignation, and did much toward obtaining the present house of worship. October 4, 1857, Rev. T. E. Keely became pastor.

The present house of worship was dedicated November 19, 1857, Rev. T. D. Anderson preaching the sermon. R. R. Emerson was chosen deacon February 9, 1860. Mr. Keely resigned his pastoral relation August 29, 1861.

Rev. C. E. Barrows was ordained pastor December 25, 1861, Rev. Heman Lincoln preaching the sermon. He resigned January 12, 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. N. M. Williams July 9, 1865. During Mr. Williams' pastorate the house was repaired at an expense of one thousand one hundred dollars.

Mr. Williams was succeeded by the Rev. C. V. Hanson, who was ordained over the church October 6, 1868. The sermon was by Rev. W. H. Shailer, of Portland, Maine. February 4th. of the following year, Thomas N. Barnaby was chosen Deacon.

Mr. Hanson was a most active and efficient Christian worker, and the church, under his pastorate, was greatly prospered. During the first three years of his ministry, fifty members were added to the church. He was also greatly interested in the affairs of the town, and was widely respected by all denominations for his progressive and intelligent co-operation in matters of education, temperance reform and charities of every kind. He was twice sent as representative to the Legislature by the town in 1871 and 1872, and was during both those terms chairman of the committee on the Liquor Law.

In 1877, Edward H. Wilson, a member of the church, died, and gave in his will the sum of one thousand dollars to the society, and also gave a piece of land on Andover Street and the sum of two thousand dollars to build a chapel, to be used by the several evangelical societies of the town. A chapel was erected in accordance with the terms of the bequest, and meetings are held there weekly by members of the societies interested. There being no other place of worship in the vicinity, the gift has been the means of doing much good.

In the summer of 1879 Mr. Hanson resigned the pastorate. November 24, 1879, the church and society voted to give the Rev. L. L. Wood a call. Mr. Wood accepted, and began his labors accordingly. In August, 1882, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

April 16, 1883, the church and society voted to give Rev. W. P. Chipman, of Davisville, R. I., a call, which was accepted. In January, 1885, Mr. Chipman was compelled to resign owing to illness in his family, which made his removal from the town necessary.

March 9, 1885, the church and society voted to call Rev. J. N. Shipman, of Moosup, Conn., to the pastorate. The call was accepted, and Mr. Shipman is now acting in that office.

In the fall of 1887, repairs and improvements were begun in the building, which will greatly improve the beauty and convenience of the house.

ROCKVILLE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY AND WEST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.—For many years the people of the South Church carried on Sunday-school and prayer-meeting services in Rockville or South Peabody. Some of the meetings were held as early as 1832.

Mr. Caleb Frost was superintendent of this early Sunday-school, which was held in a chapel built by Mr. Elijah Upton, standing on Needham's corner, opposite Samuel Brown's estate. In 1854 Sabbath-school was again held by members of the South Church in an old house owned by Mr. John Marsh. A prayer-meeting was sustained for many years at private houses by Deacon Richard Smith, Mr. John Stevens and Mr. Isaac Hardy. Deacon Jacob Perley was also interested in these early meetings.

The South Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Lynn had conducted such services in Rockville as early as 1830, but they were not regularly carried on after 1840, when a regular preacher was sent by the Methodist Conference to the central part of the town, and the Methodists worshipped there.

In 1855 a substantial chapel was built by friends of the movement, on Lynnfield Street. Services were held here in which members of the South Church assisted, acting as teachers in the Sunday-school, and assuming the financial responsibility of the enterprise. The ministers of the various Congregational Societies of the vicinity conducted preaching services from time to time, and by degrees the people of the vicinity were interested in the movement, and lent their support to the extent of their ability.

A mission Sunday-school and prayer-meeting had been carried on for some years in West Peabody, where there was a small manufacturing settlement. It was decided to unite the new two enterprises, and in 1873 Rev. W. A. Lamb, a recent graduate of Andover Seminary, was engaged as pastor of both the South and West Peabody Churches. At this time there was neither Society nor Church organization—simply Sunday-school, prayer-meetings and preaching services. The two congregations agreed each to give a definite part of the pastor's salary.

The ministry of Mr. Lamb extended from July 1873 to July, 1875. On April 14, 1874, the Rockville Church was organized. A very powerful revival had attended the efforts of Mr. Lamb, and great interest was felt in the new church. A number of members of the South Church, some of them residents of South Peabody, and some from the central part of the town, were so greatly interested that they joined the new organization to aid in its support and management. In all thirty-nine members were received into the new church. At the time the church was recognized, Mr. Lamb was ordained as evangelist. Prof. John L. Taylor was the moderator of the council and Rev. Joshua Coit scribe.

Rev. C. C. Carpenter, of Andover, succeeded Mr. Lamb. His ministry extended from July 1, 1875, to July 1, 1880—five years. His was a quiet, earnest, successful ministry. The church in South Peabody grew and became stronger; and during the last year of his ministry a new site was acquired for a larger and more commodious church building. The old chapel was removed to the new site, and remained

there until the present church edifice was erected in its place.

For several months the church was without a pastor; on February 1, 1881, Rev. John W. Colwell began his ministry.

July 6, 1881, the Rockville Congregational Society in Peabody, was duly organized. The site for the new church was in the hands of trustees, who were authorized to convey the property to the Society on certain terms, which was done, and the Society, with the assistance of many outside friends, built the present church edifice.

In February, 1882, a building committee was appointed, whose efforts in obtaining funds were so far successful that the old chapel was removed and building operations begun in the fall. In the spring of 1883 the edifice was completed with the exception of the auditorium, and the Society which had been worshipping in the school-house opposite, began services in the new vestry. By continued effort, funds were secured to finish the auditorium, and the church was dedicated May 22, 1884; Rev. W. G. Sperry, then of the South Church, preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. C. C. Carpenter took part in the services.

The church edifice is 40 x 50 feet, with a pulpit recess 4x13 feet. The tower is 15 feet square and rises 75 feet above the underpinning.

The cost of the building, finishing and furnishing of the house was about \$7,100. Great interest was taken, both by the church in South Peabody and the parent church, in securing the amount; subscriptions were received from above three hundred persons. One thousand dollars were contributed in sums of ten dollars and less. About two thousand seven hundred dollars were secured in South Peabody, and the South Church people gave about two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; of the remainder, five hundred dollars came from the American Congregational Union, and the rest from outside friends. The Society is nearly or quite self-supporting, and is the centre of active Christian work.

At West Peabody the West Congregational Church was duly organized as a branch of the Rockville Church, September 6, 1883, with fifteen members. Rev. C. B. Rice, of Danvers, was moderator of the council, and Rev. H. L. Brickett, of Lynnfield, scribe. The church has the same articles of faith and covenant as the Rockville Church, and the same pastor, but it chooses its own standing committee and makes its own by-laws and controls its own membership.

The West Congregational Society in Peabody was incorporated October 26, 1885, and on December 11 the new chapel was dedicated free of debt at a cost of one thousand four hundred and sixty dollars. The large and beautiful lot of half an acre was given to Mr. Joseph Henderson, of Salem, formerly a resident of West Peabody. The churches in the Essex South Conference (Congregational), and the American Con-

gregational Union assisted the people in building the chapel, and outside friends contributed generously. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. C. B. Rice, of Danvers.

The two societies act in conjunction; they meet yearly and decide upon the proportionate part which each shall pay toward the pastor's salary. In matters of common interest, such as the calling or dismissal of a pastor, a joint vote is taken.

June 5, 1887, Rev. Mr. Colwell terminated his pastorate, going to Barrington, R. I. Great progress was made during his active and efficient labors in South and West Peabody, and his enterprise and energy did much to encourage the people of his double flock to the efforts which have been so successful in building up these churches upon a secure foundation. The membership of the Rockville Church is sixty-eight, and that of the West Church twenty-four.

On November 9, 1887, Rev. Israel Ainsworth was installed as pastor of the Rockville Congregational Church, and the West Congregational Church, the relation between the two societies remaining as has been explained before.

Many devoted men and women of the South Church labored earnestly in the early days of these churches, whose names will long be remembered by the people whom they strove to assist, but of whom the limits of this sketch do not give room for adequate mention.

In 1860 Mr. Elijah W. Upton placed in the hands of the officers of the South Society four hundred dollars, which he had been requested by his father, Elijah Upton, to contribute to the Rockville mission; and that sum is still held in trust for the benefit of the society in Rockville.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).—Before 1850 there were very few Catholics in the town, and until 1871 the Catholics of South Danvers and Peabody worshipped at St. James' Church, on Federal Street, Salem.

In 1868 Rev. John J. Gray, the pastor of St. James' Church, formed the idea of establishing a new parish in Peabody. In May, 1870, a fair was held in Mechanic Hall, Salem, to aid in establishing the new parish, which continued for two weeks, and was very successful, over seven thousand dollars being realized. Sufficient money having thus been obtained to begin the work, a lot of land, formerly used for manufacturing purposes, was purchased of Thomas E. Procter for ten thousand dollars, and in May, 1871, a contract was made for building the new church, which is of brick, with granite trimmings, and is about seventy-two feet wide by one hundred and forty-six long, with a tower. It is the largest and most expensive church edifice in the town.

The laying of the corner-stone took place on Sunday afternoon, August 20, 1871, and an immense crowd assembled to witness the ceremonies. All the Catholic societies of Salem were present, and marched

in procession with their distinctive badges. Bishop Williams, of Boston, officiated, and Rev. I. T. Hecker, of New York, preached an able sermon in relation to the progress of the Catholic Church in America.

On Christmas day, December 25, 1871, services were first held in the basement of the church, although the building was in a rough and unfinished condition. Rev. Father Gray celebrated mass, and preached an interesting sermon, in which he congratulated the congregation and the Catholics of Peabody on being able to worship for the first time in this town in an edifice worthy of their efforts, and one on which was raised the emblem of their religion. A large congregation attended, although there were no pews for their accommodation, and the weather being very cold, it was impossible to warm the place.

The church was not opened again for public worship until September, 1872, when the basement was entirely finished and over two hundred pews put in. After that time services were regularly held every Sunday by one of the St. James' clergymen, until 1874, when Rev. M. J. Masterson became the pastor.

The building was finished and dedicated with impressive ceremonies November 30, 1879. The large auditorium presents a fine interior, with its lofty ceiling, beautifully frescoed walls and fifteen mullioned windows of stained glass, most of them being memorial windows contributed by individuals or societies. There are fourteen large paintings between the windows, representing the stations of the cross. The altars, of white marble, are richly furnished. The large auditorium seats twelve hundred persons.

The whole cost of the edifice was about one hundred thousand dollars. The architect was James Murphy, of Providence. The assistants at present are Rev. Patrick Masterson and Rev. Vincent Borgiagli.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION (EPISCOPAL).—The first service of this mission was on Sunday, April 2, 1874, the first Sunday after Easter. At this service morning prayer was read by Mr. Edgar W. Upton, and the chants and hymns were sung by a choir of boys, who had been trained by Mrs. Edgar W. Upton. There has been no interruption in the Sunday services since that time.

At first the Rev. John W. Leek, rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, Rev. E. M. Gushee, of St. Peter's, Salem, and Rev. Mr. Magill, of Calvary, Danvers, had joint charge of the mission, and took turns in preaching on Sunday evenings. The mission was brought to the attention of the diocesan convention in May, 1874, and considerable cold water was thrown upon it. It was ably defended by its three reverend sponsors, and was adopted by the Missionary Board, who granted it some money for a missionary.

In the summer of 1874 Allen's Hall was hired by the mission, and fitted up by the help of friends in neighboring parishes. Rev. Mr. Magill was put in charge of the work, which charge he kept till August,

1875, when the present missionary, the Rev. George Walker, took the cure of Peabody, in addition to that of a new mission in Wakefield.

Ground was broken for the church on Lowell Street on January 1, 1876. It is worthy of note that there was no frost in the ground then. The first service in the new church was held on Quinquagesima Sunday, the 27th of February following. The church building has been added to from time to time as the needs of the mission grew. In 1880 a vestry was built. Inadvertently the east wall of this addition was built several inches over the line of the next estate. In 1885 this mistake was mended by putting the wall where it belonged, after trying in vain to hire or buy the land so unfortunately covered. In 1886 the roof of the north end of the church was replaced with a gable end, and the door moved from the west side to the end of the church, thus adding about thirty seats to the church, which now will seat about one hundred and fifty persons. The seats were rebuilt at the same time.

The congregation from a beginning of twenty has grown to a membership of over two hundred souls, and an average attendance of over one hundred every Sunday. The Sunday-school has grown from ten to seventy, with an average attendance of more than fifty. A boy choir has been maintained almost without any break, from the first service. In 1878 the boys were vested in Cassock and Surplice.

Services are held every Sunday. The Holy Communion is celebrated every other Sunday, alternating between an early celebration and one after morning prayer. As the mission is now joined with Danvers in the cure of Rev. Mr. Walker, it has to share his time with the Danvers Church, so that every alternate Sunday there has to be a lay service in the morning. This duty has fallen chiefly upon Mr. Upton, though not infrequently Mr. George R. Curwen, of Salem, has performed it.

In 1879, the Rev. Amos Ross, a deacon of the church and a full blooded Santee Indian, was in the family of the missionary several months. The acquaintance thus begun has been kept up, and every year since, a missionary box has been sent to Mr. Ross and his people.

INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

THE PEABODY INSTITUTE.—Mention has been made in another part of this sketch of the circumstances under which Mr. Peabody's original gift of twenty thousand dollars was announced, and the communication which accompanied the gift, on the 16th of June, 1852. On June 28, 1852, a town-meeting was held at which resolves prepared and submitted by Dr. Andrew Nichols were unanimously adopted, accepting the gift and pledging the town to the conditions imposed by the donor. It was voted "That the institution established by this donation be called and known as the PEABODY INSTITUTE, and

that this name be inscribed, in legible characters, upon the front of the building to be erected, that, in future years, our children may be reminded of their father's benefactor, and that strangers may read the name of him whom Danvers will always be proud to claim as her son."

It was also determined that two of the "Committee of Trustees" should be elected each successive year for a term of six years, and "That the aforesaid Committee of Trustees appoint annually, from the citizens of the town at large, another Committee, who shall select books for the library, designate the subjects for lectures, procure lecturers, enact rules and regulations, both in regard to the lectures and the library, and perform all such other duties as the Committee shall assign to them."

The proceedings of the town relative to the gift were transmitted to Mr. Peabody, and received his approval. The scheme thus determined became, therefore, what may be called the charter of the Institute, and constituted as the officers of the institute, a board of trustees chosen by the town in whom are vested the funds and other property, for the purpose of maintaining a lyceum and library; and another board, chosen annually by the trustees, called the lyceum and library committee, whose duties are to superintend and direct all its active operations.

Soon after the first, Mr. Peabody gave to the trustees a further donation of ten thousand dollars, stipulating that seventeen thousand dollars should be used for land and building, ten thousand dollars as a permanent fund, and three thousand dollars for the library.

The westerly part of the Wallis estate was purchased for the Institute, and afterward considerable additions were made to the land, Mr. Peabody giving fifteen thousand dollars additional to purchase and improve the land. He also during his visit to this country in 1856, paid one thousand five hundred dollars for other improvements to the land, and one thousand one hundred dollars for liquidating all liabilities against the Institute on account of the building.

The original building was about eighty-two by fifty feet, of brick and freestone, with a library room and committee rooms on the lower floor, and a lecture hall above. It cost fifteen thousand three hundred dollars. The corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, August 20, 1853; as Capt. Sylvester Proctor had deceased, Hon. Abbott Lawrence performed the part assigned to him. The building was finished in the course of the following year, and dedicated to its future uses September 29, 1854. Rufus Choate, who always maintained a warm interest in the place where the early years of his professional life had been spent, delivered the address at the dedication, one of the most eloquent and thoughtful of his occasional addresses, containing many brilliant and impressive passages on the value of

reading and the function of a public library and lyceum.

The library was opened on October 18, 1854, for the delivery of books on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings. There were then about one thousand five hundred volumes on the shelves.

In December, 1854, a donation of books was received from Mr. Peabody, containing about two thousand five hundred volumes, selected by Mr. Henry Stevens, agent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Subsequent additions to the library by purchase and gift brought the number of volumes in 1856, at the time of Mr. Peabody's visit to the town, to above five thousand three hundred, including two hundred and fifty volumes received from the Danvers Mechanic Institute, an association that had existed in the town since 1841. The town also contributed one hundred and ten volumes to the library, and many of the citizens gave books from their own libraries.

The first course of lectures began November 29, 1854. Among the lecturers for the first season were George S. Hillard, Theodore Parker, E. P. Whipple, Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Ralph Waldo Emerson, A. A. Miner, T. Starr King, Josiah Quincy and Richard H. Dana. Truly a brilliant group of names! Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes lectured during the second season.

The one to whom the managers of the Institute naturally turned in seeking a librarian was Fitch Poole, whose literary abilities were highly esteemed by his townsmen. He was elected to the position January 3, 1854, but being then engaged in business, found it necessary to resign the position, which he did September 27 of the same year. His successor was Mr. Eugene B. Hinckley, then principal of the Peabody High School, who gave much time to his duties, and rendered valuable service during the early days of the library, when its valuable collections were just begun. Upon the resignation of Mr. Hinckley Mr. Poole was again elected, May 17, 1856, and continued to hold the office until his death, in 1873. He was a most courteous and efficient officer, and his kindness to students, and readiness to assist all in the selection of books, with his genial personal qualities, made him the friend of every borrower of books.

Mr. Peabody had, from the beginning of the active work of the Institute, set aside a fund in his own hands, amounting to twenty thousand dollars, of which he gave the trustees the income in addition to the income from the invested funds of the Institute. In 1866, while on a visit to this country, he gave another donation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Institute, at the same time making provision for the establishment of an entirely distinct branch library in Danvers. The year before he had sent to the two libraries a large number of volumes of books purchased by him in London, from which the South

Danvers library received about three thousand five hundred volumes. October 6, 1867, shortly before his return to England, he made a final donation to the Institute of fifty thousand dollars, making the total of his gifts to the Peabody Institute of South Danvers, or Peabody, upward of two hundred thousand dollars. An extensive addition was made to the building in 1867 and 1868, including an enlargement of the library room by an extension of forty-six feet in the rear of the building, the erection of a tower on the western side and the addition of a portico on the front of the building. The entire cost of these changes was about forty-five thousand dollars. The whole value of the invested permanent funds of the Institute after Mr. Peabody's last donation, including the real estate, from which an income is derived by its occupation for dwelling-houses, was one hundred and thirty thousand three hundred dollars.

In accordance with a wise plan approved by Mr. Peabody, twenty thousand dollars of this fund was set apart in 1870 as a reserve fund, the interest of which was to accumulate for the purpose of meeting any unusual necessity, such as the erection of new buildings or the making of permanent additions to the Institute, or the arising of some great emergency. This fund has now increased to more than forty-three thousand dollars. In 1885, it was decided by the trustees that the great decrease of income consequent on lower rates of interest obtainable was an emergency calling for a use of the income of this fund, and that the maintenance of the active usefulness of the Institute was of greater importance than the rapid accumulation of the reserve fund, particularly as it does not appear likely that any new buildings will be needed for many years; and a part of the income of the reserved fund is accordingly used for current expenses, a considerable sum being still added to the principal every year. The general funds of the Institute, exclusive of the land and building of the Institute, the library, curiosities and cabinets of valuables, and not including the reserved fund or the Eben Dale Sutton Library Fund, amount to about one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

After the decease of Fitch Poole, Theodore M. Osborne was appointed librarian of the Peabody Institute in September, 1873. He resigned the position in 1880, leaving in October, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Warren Upton, the present librarian, whose long service on the Lyceum and Library Committee had made him thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the library, and whose systematic methods and unwearied industry in improving the resources of the library and promoting the cultivation of the best reading in the community render him a most efficient and valuable officer. A thorough and exact system of cataloguing is constantly kept up to date, and great care is taken to furnish the public with accurate lists of books.

When the Institute building was first thrown open, Mr. John H. Teague was the janitor, and he continued to occupy the position until his death in 1880. He became identified with the institution, and his marked characteristics made him a well-known and prominent figure in the administration of its affairs. His sphere was not solely a humble one, for as was remarked by the Chairman of the Lyceum and Library Committee, for a large part of the time he was the only representative of the government of the Institute on the ground to receive the throngs of visitors who were drawn to the Institute by the fame of its founder. His urbanity and native politeness, and the remarkable memory, shrewd wit and knowledge of human nature which he often displayed made him a most attractive figure to all with whom he came in contact. He maintained a watchful care over all the interests of the Institute, and with admirable discretion contrived to keep each department informed of any necessity for action or improvement. In the exercise of his functions he became the friend of all who desired to use rightly the advantages of the institution which he loved so well. He was succeeded for a short time by Mr. I. A. Drowne, and then by Mr. John D. McKeen, the present efficient janitor.

Mr. Peabody made this institution the depository of the most cherished and valuable gifts which he had received in recognition of his munificent and remarkable charitable donations. When the building was enlarged a large fire-proof safe was built with an ingenious arrangement of sliding case, in which are displayed the most valuable of these gifts,—the portrait of Queen Victoria enamelled upon gold, her own gift to him in recognition of his friendly gift for homes for the poor of London; the gold box containing the freedom of the city of London and that given him by the Fishmongers' Company, one of the ancient Guilds of London, in recognition of his charities; the gold medal presented to him by Congress in commemoration of his gift to the Southern Education Fund, and that awarded at the Paris Exposition for the work of that Fund. Valuable autographs, including letters from the hand of Queen Victoria, and a collection of American autographs obtained by Mr. Peabody in London, illuminated memorials from various societies and portraits of great interest, form part of the treasures of the Peabody Institute in Peabody. A fine portrait of Mr. Peabody, his own gift, hangs in the hall. Other interesting portraits, including those of Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, General Foster and President Harrison, have been presented to the Institute by its friends, several of them being the gifts of Elijah W. Upton.

The number of volumes in the Peabody Institute Library in February, 1887, was twenty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-five. It is estimated that the whole amount expended for books from year to

year up to the present time, including books bought by Mr. Peabody for the library, is upward of thirty-seven thousand dollars, making an exceedingly useful and well-selected library for practical use in a community like that of Peabody.

THE EBEN DALE SUTTON REFERENCE LIBRARY.—In October, 1866, Mr. Peabody met the school children of the town in the Peabody Institute Hall; and in the afternoon the hall was filled by the adult population, and the medal scholars of the Peabody High School. It was announced by Mr. Peabody that he had a communication for them, which he should make "with a degree of pleasure and satisfaction which could only be equalled by that felt by his hearers," and then with a few happy words of introduction, he read the following letter from Mrs. Eliza Sutton, of South Danvers:

"SOUTH DANVERS, Oct. 15, 1866.

"To the Trustees of the Peabody Institute:

"GENTLEMEN—The rare advantages conferred on our community by the establishment of the Peabody Library are fully appreciated and gratefully acknowledged by all who have been privileged to enjoy them. Having had favorable opportunities for observing its beneficent results hitherto, I could but cherish a deep interest in its continued prosperity and success. This interest has ripened into a feeling akin to personal affection, through recollection of the delight and improvement which its treasures afforded to my dearly beloved son, now deceased, Eben Dale Sutton.

"As a memorial of this departed son, I have desired to make to the Institute some offering, which should permanently connect his name with this noble public benefaction.

"Having received from Mr. Peabody a kind and cordial approval of my plan, I propose to present for your acceptance, as Trustees of the Peabody Library, the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, for the furtherance of the objects had in view by its founder. In making this gift, it is my wish not to trespass upon the ground already so successfully occupied by the present library for circulation.

"I desire that it may be invested as a permanent fund, to be called the Eben Dale Sutton Fund, the income of which, as it accrues, shall be devoted exclusively to the establishment of a Reference Library; that the books purchased for it shall be of enduring value, and such only as are desirable and indispensable for the use of scholars; that they shall be kept together in some room of the Institute Building, especially assigned for their accommodation, from which they shall never be loaned or taken. It is not my purpose to attach any onerous conditions to this donation; but at a future time, should my proffer be acceptable to you, I will express more fully my wishes and plans for its disposition and management.

"I shall place this gift in your hands, gentlemen, associated as it is with tender memories, with full assurance that it will be wisely administered, and will prove a lasting blessing to the present, and to future generations.

"Yours, respectfully,

"ELIZA SUTTON."

This letter was formally answered, and the gift accepted, by the trustees on January 5, 1867, and the trustees indicated their intention to accede to the donor's views and wishes in accordance with any suggestion that she might wish to make as to the disposition of the funds.

On January 28, 1867, Mrs. Sutton placed the fund in the hands of the Trustees, together with a communication in which she embodied some additional suggestions as to the plan of the Reference Library. The income, without any abatement, is to be "passed to the credit of the Lyceum and Library Committee

of the Institute, and is to be wholly expended in the purchase of books of practical and enduring value, together with charts, maps, diagrams, models and such other helps to the acquisition of knowledge as are to be found in the best libraries established for the use of students and scholars; and in defraying such incidental expenses as may become necessary for the preservation and perpetuation of the books and apparatus constituting the library; and for no other purpose." The books are to be substantially bound, and to be kept together in a room from which they are not to be loaned or taken. A seal is to be affixed to the inside of the cover of each volume, indicating the source of the fund. The committee are prohibited from accumulating more than one year's income at any time. The privilege of consultation of the collections is extended to "any desirous of profiting by their use," though the design is primarily and chiefly for the use and improvement of the townspeople.

The room assigned to this Reference Library in the enlarged building was richly and conveniently furnished by Mrs. Sutton, and a fine portrait of the son, in whose memory the gift was made, was placed on its walls. The room was thrown open to the public June 14, 1869. Besides the books purchased from the income of the fund, Mrs. Sutton has, from time to time, given to the library many rare and valuable volumes and collections, including fine sets of Audubon's "Birds of America," "The Description of Egypt," the famous work prepared at the direction of the First Napoleon, Kingsborough's "Antiquities of Mexico," and other important works.

On the opening of the library Mr. Fitch Poole, the librarian of the Peabody Library, was appointed superintendent, and Miss Mary J. Floyd, of Peabody, was chosen librarian. After the decease of Mr. Poole, in 1873, no other superintendent was appointed, but Miss Floyd continued to be the librarian until June, 1881. Miss S. E. Perkins acted as librarian until November, 1882, when Miss Augusta F. Daniels, the present librarian, assumed the duties of the office.

Since the foundation of the Eben Dale Sutton Reference Library, about twelve thousand dollars has been expended upon books, besides the books given to the library by Mrs. Sutton and others. Fine sets of the Greek and Latin Classics and other useful books are on the shelves; there are rare and beautiful collections of engravings and works on art, architecture and design, and standard works on literature, science and all subjects embraced within the objects of the library. The beautiful and artistic bindings of the books make their appearance exceedingly attractive; and the rich furnishings and the unusual character of the books make the room an object of interest to many visitors, while its quiet seclusion gives it great attractions for the student. The control of the library is in the hands of a sub-committee of the Lyceum and Library Committee of the Pea-

body Institute, whose management has been most judicious and efficient.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Before 1870 there was an association of veterans called the Army and Navy Union, organized with objects similar to those of the Grand Army.

Post 132, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized under charter from department of head-quarters, July 7, 1870, and the installation of officers took place in Masonic Hall, at the same date. The officers were:

Commander.....	R. S. Daniels.
Senior vice-commander.....	J. W. Stevens.
Junior vice-commander.....	Wm. F. Wiley.
Adjutant.....	E. C. Spofford.
Quarter-master.....	L. A. Manning.
Surgeon.....	F. G. Kittredge.
Chaplain.....	E. I. Galvin.
Officer of the day.....	R. B. Bancroft.
Officer of the guard.....	W. H. Hildreth.
Quarter-master's sergeant.....	Benj. Beckett, Jr.
Sergeant major.....	P. L. Winchester, Jr.

The Post was at first named for Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, a former resident of the town, who won an enviable record in the war, and rose to the rank of major-general. Its name was afterward changed to that of a former townsman, a young man who fell early in the war, and whose letters from the front were marked by more than usual ability—Mr. William H. Shove.

Owing to difficulties in the Post, a part of the members left it, and on November 19, 1872, the society known as the "Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Association" was formed for the declared object of "Charity and Brotherly Love." Citizens of the town contributed liberally to the fund of the Association, and many cases of necessity were relieved through its means. On April 19, 1875, this Association did escort duty for a company of citizens that went to Lexington to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. On July 3, 1876, the name of the Association was changed to the "Army and Navy Union." The last meeting of the Union was May 31, 1879.

Successful efforts were made to unite the organizations, and April 12, 1879, Union Post No. 50 was organized, with one hundred and forty-two charter members, and the following officers were chosen:

Commander.....	Cyrus T. Batchelder.
Senior vice-commander.....	Winsor M. Ward.
Junior vice-commander.....	Frank E. Farnham.
Chaplain.....	Volney M. Simons.
Surgeon.....	Charles C. Pike.
Quarter-master.....	Levi Preston.
Officer of the day.....	Alfred E. Johnson.
Officer of the guard.....	Benj. Beckett, Jr.
Adjutant.....	Wm. H. Hildreth.
Sergeant major.....	George O. Pierce.
Quarter-master's sergeant.....	Albert H. Whidden.

A large amount of money has been expended in charity from the Post fund, aided by liberal subscriptions from comrades. The organization is in a flourishing condition, and is so conducted as to sub-

serve the interests which it is the object of the Association to care for and protect. Although there are none to replace the comrades who fall out as death thins the ranks of this veteran organization, the Post still presents a fine body of soldierly men in its annual parade on Memorial day, and whenever the order is called on for public service.

The Women's Union Relief Corps (G. A. R.), was organized May 27, 1885.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—At a public meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society at Warren Hall, February 14, 1867, the following letter was read, addressed to Messrs. Henry Poor, Warren M. Jacobs and Elijah W. Upton.

"GENTLEMEN,—having noticed a suggestion made by a prominent member of the Ladies' Benevolent Association, that it would be expedient and proper to provide suitable homes or houses for elderly women of American parentage of this town who are in destitute circumstances, where they can be made comfortable and happy in their declining years, we, the undersigned, this day jointly agree to place in your hands, as trustees, the sum of \$2000 as the commencement of a fund for the purpose above indicated, the said amount to be securely invested until enough is added to this fund by donation or otherwise, to accomplish this object.

"In the event of the death or resignation of either of the above named Trustees, the remaining Trustees may appoint his successor. We would suggest that the Trustees, together with the President, Vice-President and Treasurer for the time being, be constituted a board of managers to carry out the intentions of the donors, whose acts shall be subject to our approval.

"In making this gift we wish it to be understood as being the foundation of a benevolent enterprise, and we solicit the aid of those of our people who are blest with means, to unite with us in the furtherance of this object.

"Respectfully Yours,

"ELIZA SUTTON.

"MARY UPTON."

The trustees petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation as "The Charitable Benevolent Association of the town of Peabody," which was granted April 27, 1869.

Initiatory steps were taken at a meeting held November 1, 1871, towards building a house for the purpose specified in the act, and a contract was awarded for two thousand dollars, for a house on Washington Street, above Oak Street. A levee was held at Pierpont Hall on December 31, 1861, at which there was realized for the purposes of the association the sum of \$847.53, including a contribution from Elijah W. Upton.

In 1883 renewed interest was taken in the movement, and it was decided to reorganize the association on the basis of the original trust. An auxiliary society was formed, and earnest efforts were made to increase the funds; the house built for the Charitable Tenement Association was sold in 1875, and the proceeds, with other funds, were employed in purchasing the former residence of the late General William Sutton, with the intention of fitting it up at some future time as a Home for Aged Women. Until the resources of the society shall be sufficiently great to undertake the active support of such a home, the building is let by the society, and the income accumulated. It is hoped, at no very distant day, to open

the home for the beneficiaries who will share in its protection and support.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEN. GIDEON FOSTER.—Gideon Foster was born in the house which formerly stood on the corner of Lowell and Foster Streets, February 24, 1749. His father, Gideon Foster, was a native of Boxford; his mother, Lydia Goldthwait, of the middle precinct. He improved the opportunities of education furnished by the schools of the parish; he wrote a handsome hand, was a correct draughtsman and skilful surveyor. He was employed for several short periods in keeping school. He was a mechanic of more than common ingenuity; the machinery of his mills was of his own planning and construction.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, he marched to the scene of the battle of Lexington in command of a company of minute-men which had been drafted from Capt. Samuel Eppes' company of militia a few weeks before, — February 27. The company arrived in season to give the retreating British considerable trouble at West Cambridge. Captain Foster served as a captain in Col. Mansfield's regiment in the siege of Boston. At the battle of Bunker's Hill, Captain Foster's company was stationed at Brighton, then called little Cambridge. He was ordered by Gen. Ward to escort a load of ammunition to Charlestown. In carrying out this order he met the Americans when on their retreat. Their powder was consumed, and he supplied them with ammunition loose in casks. In his old age he revived the reminiscence thus:

"We took the ammunition in casks, and conveyed it in wagons, and delivered it freely with our hands and our dippers, to their horns, their pockets, their hats, and whatever they had that would hold it. I well remember the blackened appearance of those busy in this work,—not unlike those engaged in the delivery of coal on a hot summer's day. At the same time we were thus occupied, the enemy's shot were constantly whistling by; but we had no time to examine their character or dimensions. I have often thought what might have been our condition, had one of these hot shot unceremoniously come in contact with our wagons."

Another favorite reminiscence was of the time when Col. Mansfield's regiment was stationed on Prospect Hill, where Gen. Putnam was in command. The captains were called together, and a volunteer was called for to engage in a very arduous enterprise. When Foster found no one willing to offer his services, he presented himself and was accepted. Several soldiers were drawn from each company, and properly armed, they repaired to Gen. Putnam's quarters to receive instructions. After reviewing them, "Old Put" deprived them of their equipments, and furnishing them with axes sent them into a swamp, where they were engaged in cutting fascines and bringing them in on their backs. "The men expected to gain honor by their exposure to unknown dangers: but their greatest danger was from the attack of mosquitoes, and their greatest exposure was to the mirth of their fellow soldiers."

Capt. Foster served throughout the war, and held an honorable place as a good soldier and brave officer. In 1792 he was promoted to the rank of colonel; in 1796 he was chosen brigadier-general; in 1801 he was elected major-general by the Legislature. In the War of 1812 he was chosen commander of a company of exempts, and assumed the duties of his command with the same enthusiasm that he showed in his early days, taking an active part in the movements of the militia on the two or three occasions when an alarm was spread. It is recalled that the old soldier's tactics and drill orders were somewhat antiquated, and the order "shoulder firelocks" spoken from early habit, furnished amusement to himself as well as to his little command; but he never lost his military ardor, and as was said by Hon. Daniel P. King in his eulogy,—

"To the last, the sound of the drum and trumpet was music to his ear; indeed for almost a whole century, there has been no day when the sword of the old soldier would not have been drawn and a vigorous blow struck for the defence of his country's rights; nurtured in that school of patriotism which taught that opposition to tyrants is obedience to God, and which inculcated love of country next to love of heaven, his strong indignation was roused by any wrong done her or danger threatened. Liberty and love of country were his early and abiding passions. His country's free institutions, good order, good laws and good rulers were the objects of his strongest affections; he not only loved them but he did what he was able, according to his judgment and understanding, to maintain and perpetuate them. No distance of place, no severity of the weather, no bodily infirmity, from the adoption of the constitution till the day of his death, more than sixty years, detained him from depositing his ballot for State Officers."

For the last thirty years of his life it was his ambition readily indulged by his fellow-citizens, to be the first to vote in all important elections. So unerring was his judgment, that he never failed to be the file leader of the majority, nor wavered from the genuine Whig principles of '76. In his time as Mr. Proctor observes, there was no doubt where Danvers would be found.

For more than seventy years, he was one of the most active and influential citizens of the town. He was called upon to hold all the important offices in the gift of his townsmen; he was nine times a Representative to the General Court, in 1796 and from 1799 to 1806. He served as town clerk from 1791 to 1794. He was deeply interested in the schools of the town, and in 1794 was one of those who proposed the division into school districts. He was also interested in the Fire Department of the town, and one of the early fire-engines was named for him.

Gen. Foster developed the water power of Goldthwait's Brook. In ancient times, the whole region in the vicinity of what is now Foster Street was marshy land. He acquired the ownership of a large tract of land in this region, and about 1817 built a dam which can still be seen, from which he conducted a part of the water through a canal along the edge of the upland to the north of the low ground. He had a bark-mill at the upper dam, and a mill used as a grist-mill at the end of the canal, and he also had a mill for the manufacture of chocolate. The water-works thus

constructed by him furnished water for manufacturing purposes to those located on the lower land along the course of the canal. Foster's lane, near Foster Street, led to these mills and manufactories, and was extended to the old Boston road.

General Foster was an enterprising and successful manufacturer, and his improvements increased the value of the land owned by him, and enabled him to sell it at fair prices; but he twice suffered loss by fire, and on October 23, 1823, his mills were totally consumed. He never fully recovered from this loss, and in 1828 he sold his mill property. He continued to assert the same spirit of independence which always supported him. He had a small pension, quite inadequate to his needs, and up to a short time before his death he cultivated with his own hands his little farm, guiding the plow over his scanty acres till more than ninety-five years had bowed his venerable form, content so long as he was self-supporting.

He was a sincere and devout Christian. He joined the Unitarian movement, and was to the time of his death an officer of that church, constant in attendance and faithful in his duties, and himself harnessing his horse in his later years to go from his farm to divine service.

His private virtues, no less than his distinguished services to his country, endeared him to his townsmen, and his death, which occurred November 1, 1845, at the age of nearly ninety-seven years, was sincerely mourned. On the third of November a funeral oration was pronounced in the Unitarian Church by Hon. Daniel P. King, and he was buried with military and civic honors, suited to the brave soldier and the faithful citizen. The following order of procession has been preserved, and may be of interest from its local references:

ESCORT,

Consisting of the Salem Artillery, the Danvers Light Infantry, the Salem Light Infantry and the Lynn Rifle Corps (the latter bearing a banner presented by the hands of Gen. Foster to the company in 1836. This banner was shrouded in crape.

The escort was a detachment from Gen. Sutton's brigade, and was under the immediate command of Col. Andrews).

Hearse, flanked by a military guard.

Family of the deceased in Carriages.

Brig.-Gen. Sutton and staff, and Military Officers in uniform in Carriages.

Committee of Arrangements.

Officiating and other Clergy.

Civil Officers of the town.

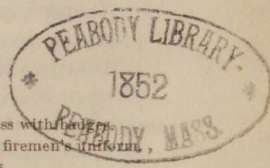
Danvers Mechanic Institute.

Fire Department.

"Gen. Foster" Engine Co., No. 7, in dark dress with badge.
"Volunteer Engine Co., No. 8, with badges and in firemen's uniform,
Citizens of the neighboring towns.
Citizens of Danvers.

General Foster was buried in Harmony Grove Cemetery, in a lot given by General Sutton, near the Peabody entrance on Grove Street.

A fine portrait of General Foster hangs in the trustees' room at the Peabody Institute. It was painted by Osgood, of Salem, and is the gift of Elijah W. Upton.



DR. ANDREW NICHOLS.—Andrew Nichols, the son of Andrew and Eunice Nichols, was born in the North Parish of Danvers November 22, 1785. He worked on his father's farm till he was eighteen years old, gaining his education from the common schools of the town. He took a course of study at the academy in Andover, and in April, 1805, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Manning in Billerica, going with him to Cambridge and Harvard. In July, 1807, he became a student with Dr. Waterhouse, of Cambridge; and a year later, in July, 1808, he began the practice of medicine in South Danvers.

He soon attained a leading position as a practicing physician, and his energetic disposition and sincere public spirit brought him into prominence in town affairs.

He was a progressive and original thinker, a man of vigorous mental fibre. He was an enthusiastic votary of natural science, a fearless advocate of temperance reform, and an early adherent of the anti-slavery movement. He undertook many offices of public trust in the town, and was particularly interested in educational matters. With all the requirements of his profession, he found time not only for the pursuit of scientific knowledge, but for the study of local history and antiquities, for active engagement in temperance and other reform movements, and the faithful performance of duties assumed by him in town affairs, especially in the conduct of the schools.

In his relations with others, whether in the practice of his profession or the participation in the social life of the town, he was marked by noble personal qualities, by unblemished purity of character and a high sense of honor, sincere religious convictions, and a broad and kindly sympathy for all who needed it. His life in South Danvers covered the period of its development from a quiet village to a manufacturing community; he was the literary friend and companion of Fitch Poole and of Rufus Choate, and a prominent figure in the intellectual life of the town at the time when the standard of thought was high in New England towns—the era of plain living and high thinking, before the lecture system had degenerated into elocutionary athletics, and while the foremost thinkers of the country spoke directly to the people.

He was a student of literature, and was the author of several poems and addresses. In 1811, he delivered a Masonic address in Danvers. He was deeply interested in Freemasonry; he was the first master of Jordan Lodge of Free Masons in Danvers, instituted in 1808, and in 1831 he wrote and published a poem entitled "The Spirit of Freemasonry." In 1819 he delivered an address in Danvers entitled "Temperance and Morality," in which he took advanced ground. In 1836 he delivered the annual address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, of which he was a member from 1811 to 1846, and a councillor. The subject of the address was "Irritation of the Nerves." At the Centennial Celebration of the town of Dan-

vers, in 1852, he delivered a historical poem, entitled "Danvers," which shows his intimate acquaintance with old-time customs and traditions.

He was an enthusiastic student of the growing science of geology, and a learned and skillful botanist, and spent much time from a leisure by no means extended in exploring the woods and fields of his native town and county, in search of geological specimens and rare flowers and plants; taking an especial interest in native wild flowers. Although his farming experience was confined to his early years, his interest in agricultural matters and his knowledge of the subject was so great that he was a member and at one time the treasurer of the Essex Agricultural Society. He was the orator of the society at Topsfield, October 5, 1820.

In 1833 the Essex County Natural History Society, afterward merged in the Essex Institute, was formed; a project in which Dr. Nichols took great interest, from his enthusiastic devotion to all branches of scientific research. He presided at the meeting of organization, December 16, 1833, and was elected the first president of the society, a position which he held till 1845, remaining a member till his death. He was also, for many years, the president of the Essex South District Medical Society.

Dr. Nichols died at his residence in South Danvers, in the house which now stands back of the building of the Essex Club, on Main Street, near the square, on the 30th of March, 1853. A funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. F. P. Appleton, at the Unitarian Church, where he attended worship, on April 3, 1853, and his death was formally noticed by the societies and organizations in which he had taken so active a part; an obituary sketch was prepared by Dr. Samuel A. Lord, and published in the proceedings of the Massachusetts Medical Society; but no adequate memorial of his life has been compiled.

A striking portrait of Dr. Nichols hangs in the rooms of the Essex Institute in Salem, painted by his niece, Mrs. Berry, of Danvers. It conveys a strong impression of the vigor and individuality of the man, and gives token of a character which might well have left a lasting impression even on a larger and more cultured community than his native town that he loved so well.

HON. DANIEL P. KING was born January 8, 1801, in the South Parish of the old town of Danvers, which afterwards became the town of Peabody. His parents, Daniel and Phoebe (Upton) King, came of families long settled in that vicinity. William King, the ancestor of the King family, was one of the original settlers, having received a grant of land in 1636, and from that day to the present the King family has maintained its ownership of land in the vicinity, and in every generation its representatives have held an honorable place among their townsmen for those qualities of industry, intelligence and sturdy independ-

ence of character which mark the descendants of so many of the pioneers in the Puritan settlement of New England. For reasons remarked in the historical sketch of the town, the policy of those who undertook the direction of the settlement of this region had for its result the growth of a community marked by the superior character of its individual members. Though they chose the agricultural life, and their lot was cast amid the simplest of social customs and methods of living, they not only maintained among themselves an unusual degree of intellectual development, but by wise forethought in educational affairs and careful home-training these same qualities, along with the loyalty to their native soil, which was an early characteristic, have been perpetuated to the present time. By intermarriage, Mr. King numbered among his ancestors not only those families whose names were borne by his father and mother, but he was allied with the Pages, the Putnams, the Townes, the Nurses, the Jacobses and Flints, and others of those who have dwelt in that region since the earliest settlement. As Mr. Upham remarks, in his memoir to Mr. King, he may be considered as a specimen of the manhood developed by the influences long operating in this locality upon the generations which have occupied it.

His family had from the first held a respectable position as farmers, and in later times had been enriched by extensive trading, so that the father of the subject of this sketch was possessed of means large for that time, and Daniel P. King was enabled to enjoy the advantages of a thorough academic education. His early training in the district school was continued at Saco in Maine, and at Phillips' Academy in Andover, where his preparation for college was completed. He took his degrees at Harvard University, graduating in the class of 1823. As a boy he showed the same traits which marked his mature life. His exactness of mind, clearness of memory for personal and historic details, quiet and courteous bearing, and respectful observance of the wholesome regulations of school life, attracted attention even from his schoolmates, who never failed to be won by the charm of his thoughtful and warm-hearted personality. His college life illustrates the peculiarity of his character, that he cared little for rivalry with his classmates, and had small ambition to attain eminent distinction as a scholar. He quietly pursued his college course, acquiring by careful study a knowledge more practical than showy, and enriching his mind with a culture which enabled him to make the fullest use of his natural powers, and which gave him a mental grip and vigor that never failed of honorable attainment in the responsibilities which his singularly successful public life brought to him. Though known to be a young man of ample means, his taste and judgment avoided luxury and display, and made him rather a representative of the plain farming community from which he sprang. Notwithstanding his quiet and unassum-

ing manner of life, the respectful good will of his classmates toward him was shown by his election as marshal at the commencement exercises.

After graduation, he began the study of the law, but did not develop a taste for that profession, though his qualities and attainments would undoubtedly have insured success as a lawyer. The agricultural life had the greatest attractions for him, and after his marriage, in 1824, to Miss Sarah P. Flint, he took up his residence on the excellent and beautifully situated farm near his home, left by her father, Hezekiah Flint, which had been in the possession of the Flint family for two centuries, and became a practical and successful farmer, employing his leisure time in reading the masters of English literature, not neglecting the pursuit of classical studies, which he greatly enjoyed. It was a life not common then, and still more uncommon now in this country; but he was not a man who could easily be spared from public duties, and it was not long before his townsmen learned to intrust their most important interests to his charge. It is to be remarked of this period of his life, which was surely the happiest, that while there was nothing of the speculator or money seeker about his ways, he had a shrewdness and conservatism which saved him from the extravagant mistakes of most gentlemen farmers, and gave him a well-earned reputation among his neighbor husbandmen.

In 1835 he was elected a representative of his native town in the State Legislature. He had been put forward several years before, but failed of his election by one vote. He did not take this much to heart, but observed in his quiet way that he owed his fortunate escape to having himself voted for the successful candidate; and he claimed thereby the right to share in the satisfaction and congratulations of the winning party.

In 1836, he was selected by his townsmen to deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument erected in honor of those who fell at the battle of Lexington; a duty which he performed with the same careful historical research and happy facility of speech which marked his later efforts. He afterward, in 1845, delivered a eulogy on General Foster, the hero of that fight.

While a member of the House of Representatives, he rendered a great service to the cause of education by introducing and carrying into effect an order instructing the Committee on Education to consider the expediency of providing by law for the better education of teachers of the public schools. This movement, followed up and enforced by able co-workers, led to the establishment of the Board of Education, and of the several Normal Schools in the commonwealth.

Mr. King's chief efforts as a State legislator were in aid of the agricultural interest, which was through life an object dear to him. He was impressed with the opinion that there was great need of more scien-

tific teaching and application in agriculture, and he lost no opportunity of aiding plans for meeting this need. He brought forward a proposition, since carried into effect, of establishing a college for this department of instruction, and for providing a professorship of the same in Harvard College. While in Congress in 1848, he resisted successfully an attempt to reduce the number of copies printed of the Annual Agricultural Report prepared by the Commissioner of Patents.

He served two years in the House, and was then returned as a Senator from Essex County. He continued in the Senate four years, during the last two of which he was President of that body, and won the highest opinions by his performance of the duties of the office.

In 1842 he was again elected to the House, and after an exciting contest for Speaker, Mr. King, though not at first a candidate, was elected by a majority of one vote. His known devotion to advanced views in opposition to slavery was the means of attracting votes which could not be commanded by the other Whig candidate. This success gave him a commanding position in the Commonwealth, and was not the only occasion on which, though an undeviating Whig, he received support outside of party lines. He began to be called the "man of luck," and his good fortune, which was in reality the result of a trust in his ability and uprightness going beyond party lines, followed him all his life through.

After seven years' service in the legislature, he was elected a representative to Congress in 1843. There had been two unsuccessful attempts to elect a congressman from the district of which Danvers was a part. At that time, a majority of the votes was necessary to elect, and after the two contests the Whig candidate withdrew, and Mr. King took his place. At the next special election, the Democratic plurality was greatly reduced, and the Democratic candidate, a man distinguished in his party, withdrew rather than meet the defeat which he foresaw. In the fourth trial, Mr. King received a majority of eighty-two votes, and he held the district by secure majorities to the end of his life.

He early took a part in the important and exciting debates of the period. Within a few days after he took his seat, he presented the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas, and shortly afterward he took part in a warm debate in behalf of slaves and free negroes in the District of Columbia.

He was one of the foremost champions of the anti-slavery cause, and was ever fearless in his efforts and speech. While he was yet a new member, in January, 1844, a southern member interrupted him while he was presenting, as the voice of Massachusetts freemen, certain resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to slavery, to ask whether the petitions had not been signed and prepared by a runaway slave

from Virginia. Mr. King replied, that "he presumed the petition was signed by freemen only, for in Massachusetts they had no slaves, but every man, created in the image of his Maker,"—at this point the whole of the angry violence of the friends of slavery was exerted to intimidate and suppress him; but raising his voice to the full power and height for which it was remarkable, he continued in tones distinctly heard above the uproar "owes allegiance to Him alone."

So great was the impression of personal power then exhibited, that although he was declared out of order by the Speaker, he was allowed to continue his speech, and no attempt was ever again made to overawe or silence him. The incident made a deep impression in his favor not only among the friends of liberty, but with all who admired courage and address. From that day he was marked as a leader.

In 1844 he introduced and carried an amendment prohibiting spirit rations in the navy, and also used his influence toward the completion of coast improvements at Rockport, Mass. He was placed upon important committees of the House, and was successful in urging reforms, and in securing support for enterprises of education and public improvements. He was an earnest supporter of the continuance of the fishing bounties, and a sincere friend of the hardy and patriotic fishermen of his native state; and on more than one occasion his voice and influence were successful in securing relief for wronged or disabled fishermen and seamen, and for the necessities of the Naval Hospital. He was deeply interested in the application of the Smithsonian Fund, and urged the claims of agriculture to its assistance. He attempted to obtain from Congress provision for the erection of a monument to General Warren, and he reported a bill to erect a monument to General Herkimer.

The Mexican War met with his persistent and uncompromising opposition. He lost no opportunity to vote against it from first to last. On the passage of the bill to raise volunteer and other troops for the war, there were one hundred and fifty-nine yeas to four nays, two of which were those of John Quincy Adams and Daniel P. King. His opposition to the war endeared him to the Society of Friends, and on two occasions he presented to Congress the memorials of the society against the war, and succeeded in obtaining recognition for them; and in the second instance, in 1848, he obtained, in the face of vigorous opposition, not only a proper reference of the memorial, but a vote to print it. In a speech delivered on the 4th of February, 1847, he declared that he wished his epitaph might say of him,—“A Lover of Peace, of Liberty, of his Country—he voted against the Mexican War.” His objection to the Mexican War did not prevent him from being a sincere friend to the patriotic soldier, and in 1850 he made an earnest effort to extend and complete the provisions of law in favor of the veterans of 1812. ✦

He held for a long time the chairmanship of the Committee on Accounts, and distinguished himself by instituting reforms in contingent expenses. On one occasion a member of the opposing party was appointed by Mr. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House, to the chairmanship of that committee, but declined it in favor of the pre-eminent qualifications of Mr. King for the place. In 1849, under a Democratic Speaker, he still retained this chairmanship. He also served as chairman and member of other important committees, and was frequently entrusted with the duty of making up their reports, and conducting the management of them in the House, in which he was remarkably successful.

While in Congress Mr. King confined himself mostly to incidental debates and to discussions arising from hour to hour. But on the few occasions when he essayed a more elaborate effort, he displayed marked powers as a speaker, and was fluent in style and thought, and always impressive from the unmistakable sincerity and profoundness of his convictions. His success as a public speaker, and indeed as a public man, rested not so much upon any exterior or apparent qualifications as upon the native vigor of mind and force of personal character, which never failed to exert a powerful influence over those with whom he came in contact, and to command attention and respect even from his strongest political opponents.

During his last years in Congress he fearlessly espoused the cause of liberty, and his name was known throughout the country, not merely for his opinions, but for his readiness in argument and his skill and success in debate. In his last elaborate speech, in May, 1850, he reaffirmed the principles to which he had always been so consistent, and eloquently announced his unalterable determination to oppose the spread of slavery.

Such was his devotion to his public duties that he would suffer no private interest to interfere with his presence at important junctures. On one occasion, as related by his colleague, the Hon. John G. Palfrey, he received news of the severe illness of a beloved daughter. At the time the debate upon an important measure of public policy was drawing to a close, and he refused to leave his post until the final vote on the question was taken. He then set out at once, but arrived at his home too late to see his child alive. Such heroic devotion to duty in one so affectionate and warm-hearted ranks with the noblest examples of history.

His religious life and character were sincere and earnest. He attended the Unitarian Church in the South Parish of Danvers, and was most faithful in his duties there. While the presiding officer of the Senate of Massachusetts he confided to an intimate friend that he never left his lodgings to take his place in the State-House without first invoking in prayer guidance from above. He carried his religious principles into the smallest details of life, and was always

ready for occasions to do good, either by the thoughtful and liberal bestowal of charity, or by kindly interest and advice. In paying tribute to his character upon the occasion of the formal announcement of his death in the House of Representatives, Mr. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, summed up a most feeling and appreciative speech by saying, "If I were called upon to present, from public life, the true exemplification of the Christian gentleman, I know of no character that would more beautifully illustrate the idea, and supply the model, than that of Daniel P. King."

On the 10th of July, 1850, he left Washington to attend to some business requiring his presence at home. He had previously been somewhat unwell, though his indisposition had not been considered dangerous. He seemed, for a few days, to improve with the rest from public duties; but very soon the disease took on a more serious form, and he died on the 25th of July. His return and illness had hardly become known beyond the immediate neighborhood, and the announcement of his death brought a shock deeply felt throughout the whole country.

His health had generally been good, and his well known simplicity of living apparently had its effect in a still youthful freshness of complexion and appearance. But it is probable that his long residence away from his beloved farm, and the pressure of irregular hours and responsible duties, had slowly undermined his powers of resistance to illness, and when he at last broke down, the end came quickly.

In Congress, and by the press and individuals throughout the land, the most sincere tributes were paid to his memory; and nowhere more deeply than in his native town and among his own kindred and neighbors, was his loss felt and grieved for, and his character appreciated and lauded. He was in the truest sense a representative of the best element of New England; stainless in private character, unassuming in life and manners, clear and vigorous in intellect and while not seeking advancement, not shrinking from any responsibility which came as his duty; inflexible in principles and fearless in their utterance, yet never desirous of useless quarrels; having "*malice toward none and charity for all.*" His character gathered weight with years, until he wielded an influence which seemed inexplicable to those who looked at the surface and saw only the plain, quiet and unobtrusive man, not marked by striking qualities of appearance or address, and hardly suggesting in his kindly and genial face that intellectual and moral vigor and energy which always rose to the full height of the occasion. Without laying claim to the title of a great man, he filled every position to which his remarkable fortune called him, nobly and with effective results.

Beside his political honors, he was for many years a trustee of the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum, a member of the Essex Historical Society, of the Es-

sex Natural History Society and of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society. He was a member and trustee of the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, and an officer of the Essex Agricultural Society.

His political life seemed to be in its very prime of successful vigor when he left Washington never to return. Mr. Upham, to whose very interesting and valuable memoir the writer of this brief outline is chiefly indebted for his materials, believed that if Mr. King had lived he would have been within no long time Governor of Massachusetts. Certain it is, that in the stormy times which followed, his voice and his influence would ever have been found on the side of liberty, union and equal rights for all.

GEORGE PEABODY, the son of Thomas and Judith Peabody, was born February 18, 1795, in a house still standing in Peabody, on the northerly side of Washington Street, the old Boston road. The Peabody family is one of historic distinction, both in England and in this country. George Peabody was a descendant of Lieut. Francis Peabody, who emigrated from St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1635, and settled in Topsfield, then a part of Salem Village, in 1667, where he died in 1698. The name of Peabody is found in the early annals of the province, and several of the name served honorably in the various wars in which the mother country enlisted the services of her colonists; and in the Revolution from Bunker's Hill and the siege of Boston, to the end of that triumphant struggle, the name is borne upon the roll of honor of those who faithfully served their country.

The branch of the family to which George Peabody belonged, was but poorly endowed with worldly goods at the time of his birth. He gained his early education in the district school of the town, and when but twelve years of age he went to work in the grocery store of Captain Sylvester Proctor, in 1807. Captain Proctor's store stood for many years in the place now occupied by Mr. Grosvenor's apothecary store. It was a small building, the upper part being used as a residence; and in the attic George had his room while he worked with Captain Proctor. His treatment here was kind, and Mr. Peabody always retained a warm feeling for Captain Proctor, and when in 1852 he gave the beginning of the fund which was to found a public library in his native town, he requested that the venerable Captain Proctor should be selected to lay the corner stone of the edifice. Unfortunately, the old gentleman did not live to perform that ceremony, to which he had looked forward with the deepest interest.

Mr. Peabody is said to have told the story that the first dollar he ever earned was while he was yet a school-boy, for tending a little booth for the sale of apples and other delicacies at some celebration. He stuck to his post, in spite of the fascinations of the country sports about him, and was rewarded for

his faithfulness with a dollar, which he said gave him more pleasure than any transaction in all the great and successful financial operations of his later days.

After remaining with his first employer about three years, he went to Thetford, Vt., where he lived for a year with his maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Dodge, a farmer. In 1811 he became a clerk in the store of his brother David, in Newburyport. It is recalled that his superior penmanship, a characteristic which he preserved throughout his life, caused him to be selected, while in Newburyport, to write ballots for the Federal party, for which he received payment outside of his scanty wages as clerk.

He had not been long in Newburyport, when a disastrous fire, which he himself is said to have been the first to discover, caused great injury to that town, and so affected his brother's business that he was again thrown upon his own resources.

Although but sixteen years of age, he was gifted with a manly and vigorous frame, a handsome face and figure, and a prepossessing manner and address, which with his previous experience, enabled him successfully to venture in business by himself. He obtained from Mr. Prescott Spaulding, of Newburyport, letters which enabled him to purchase on credit from James Reed, of Boston, two thousand dollars worth of goods, which he disposed of to advantage. He always spoke with gratitude of Mr. Spaulding and Mr. Reed, and ascribed to their kindly assistance his first success in commercial life.

In 1812 he accompanied his uncle, Gen. John Peabody, to Georgetown, D. C., where the two engaged in business together for two years. After his establishment in business here, the first consignment made to him was by Francis Todd, of Newburyport. He entertained a warm regard for that town, though he had lived there so short a time; and in after years he made a donation to the public library of the town.

He manifested unusual ability as commercial assistant in his uncle's business. His unfailing courtesy and affability won him many friends. It was said of him in after life that he would be "a popular man if he was not worth a dollar;" and that quality was no small factor in his success. Even in the height of his commercial importance he was remarkably unassuming in dress and deportment; he was scrupulously exact and punctual in the discharge of his obligations, whether business or personal; and his success was no more than the natural result of a life singularly well-planned to effect financial success.

He was a good writer and speaker, and some of his speeches and letters are remarkable for a simple and natural eloquence of style and expression. His conversational powers were of a high order.

He never married, and when living in London he never had a house of his own, but lived in lodgings; and his personal expenses were never, even in his

latter days, large, for he cared little for luxuries, and his tastes were simple. At the sumptuous dinners which he often gave, he was wont to fare simply from some common dish, though he was particular about the appointments of his table, and prided himself on its excellence. Fruit was almost his only table luxury. Until his failing strength made it a necessity, he kept no valet.

He had a very retentive memory, particularly in regard to names and places, and would give the most minute particulars of events that had occurred many years before.

He was very fond of singing, Scottish songs being his favorites.

In 1814, when only nineteen years of age, he entered into partnership, in the wholesale dry goods business, with Mr. Elisha Riggs, in Georgetown; Mr. Riggs furnishing the capital, and Mr. Peabody conducting the business as active partner.

During the War of 1812, although under age, he joined a volunteer company of artillery, and did military duty at Fort Warburton, which commanded the river approach to Washington. For this service, together with a previous short service at Newburyport, he long afterward received one of the grants of land bestowed by Congress upon the soldiers of that time.

The war over, he entered heartily into the development of his business, and frequently took long journeys alone on horseback to extend the sales of the house. In 1815 the house removed to Baltimore, and in 1822 branch houses were established in New York and Philadelphia.

The business proved very successful, owing chiefly to the talent and industry of Mr. Peabody; and when by the retirement of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in 1830, Mr. Peabody became the senior partner of the firm, the house of Peabody, Riggs & Company, took rank with the leading concerns of the country. In the course of his business he made several visits to Europe, going to London first in 1827.

In 1837, having withdrawn from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Company, he began business with others as a merchant and money broker, by the style of "George Peabody & Co., of Warnford Court, City." The firm held deposits for customers, discounted bills, negotiated loans and bought or sold stocks. He was remarkably successful in his operations, and soon began to accumulate the foundation of the large fortune which he eventually attained.

He never forgot his American citizenship, but was known throughout his life as the upholder of the credit of American securities; his assistance availed to carry the finances of his adopted State, Maryland, safely over a critical period, and at a time when faith in American securities was depressed in London, his far-sighted and patriotic action helped greatly to re-establish confidence and credit. Speaking at Baltimore, in November, 1866, he said, "Fellow-citizens, the Union of the States of America was one of the

earliest objects of my childhood's reverence. For the independence of our country, my father bore arms in some of the darkest days of the Revolution; and from him and from his example, I learned to love and honor that Union. Later in life, I learned more fully its inestimable worth; perhaps more fully than most have done, for, born and educated at the North, then living nearly twenty years at the South, and thus learning, in the best school, the character and life of her people; finally, in the course of a long residence abroad, being thrown in intimate contact with individuals of every section of our glorious land, I came, as do most Americans who live long in foreign lands, to love our country as a whole; to know and take pride in all her sons, as equally countrymen; to know no North, no South, no East, no West. And so I wish publicly to avow, that, during the terrible contest through which the nation has passed, my sympathies were still and always will be with the Union; that my uniform course tended to assist, but never to injure, the credit of the government of the Union; and, at the close of the war, three-fourths of all the property I possessed had been invested in United States Government and State securities, and remains so at this time." During the war he gave liberally to various sanitary fairs.

At the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851, in the absence of appropriations by Congress, the American exhibitors at the Crystal Palace found themselves in serious difficulty for lack of funds to fit up the American department, and for a time the exhibitors were disheartened. At this critical moment, Mr. Peabody did what Congress should have done, and by the advance of a large sum enabled his countrymen to take their proper place in the Exhibition. It was an act which earned the gratitude of all Americans. In the same year he gave his first great Fourth of July feast, at Willis's Rooms, to American citizens and the best society of London, headed by the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Peabody, after this, extended his hospitality to a larger extent than ever before; he invited to dinner every person who brought a letter of credit on his house; and celebrated every Fourth of July by a dinner to the Americans in London, inviting some distinguished English friends to meet them.

Mr. Peabody had now accomplished the object of his life, so far as concerned the acquisition of a large fortune. He had always been liberal in giving to worthy objects; in 1836, when the Lexington Monument in Danvers was erected, he contributed the balance of several hundred dollars necessary to complete the work. When the South Church in Danvers was destroyed by fire, he made a liberal contribution toward rebuilding it; and the spirit which he afterward showed had already been manifest in smaller things.

But about this time he seems to have conceived the idea of giving his great wealth in such a way that he

might direct the application of it while he yet lived. In 1852, he made the gift to the town of Danvers, of which an account has been given elsewhere, of \$20,000, which was increased before his death to \$200,000.

The same year, he provided the means of fitting out the "Advance," Dr. Kane's ship, for the Arctic voyage in search of Sir John Franklin.

In 1857, he made his first donation to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, to which he gave in all upwards of \$1,000,000.

In 1856, Mr. Peabody visited this country. He was tendered a public reception by a committee of distinguished Americans, but declined all public receptions except in his native town.

On the 9th of October, 1856, a reception and dinner was given to Mr. Peabody by the people of Danvers. The children of the schools made up a procession brilliant with emblematic costumes and banners; elaborate decorations were placed upon public and private buildings, and across the streets arches of welcome were placed. A distinguished gathering of invited guests met in the Peabody Institute, and among the speakers were Gov. Gardner, Edward Everett, President Walker, Prof. C. C. Felton and other eminent men. A full account of this reception, including a sketch of the Peabody Institute to that time, was published by the town.

Mr. Peabody did not long remain in this country at this visit.

In 1859 he set about carrying out a long cherished purpose of establishing homes for the deserving poor of London; for this purpose, he gave in all, including a bequest in his will, £500,000. This great charity has been admirably managed by the trustees, and the value of the property nearly or quite doubled, by the investment of income. Over twenty thousand persons are accommodated in the tenements comprised in this charity, the average rent of each of the five thousand separate dwellings being 4s. 9d. per week. The tenants are not paupers, but artisans and laboring men and women of a great variety of occupations. There are eighteen different locations where blocks of buildings have been erected under the trust.

In 1866 Mr. Peabody again returned to this country, and set about the arrangement of a series of gifts to charities and institutions of learning which was without a parallel, and which doubtless formed the inspiration for later gifts by wealthy men during their lifetime.

He first turned his attention to his native town of South Danvers, and by a gift of one hundred thousand dollars, placed the institute there on a substantial foundation. He gave fifty thousand dollars to the Peabody Institute in Danvers in September, 1866. About the same time, he established libraries on a smaller scale at Thetford, Vermont, and at Georgetown, Mass., the residence of his mother.

In October, 1866, he made a donation of one hundred

and fifty thousand dollars to Yale College to found a museum of natural history; and the same month he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to found a museum of American archaeology and ethnology in connection with Harvard University.

In January, 1867, he gave twenty thousand dollars to the Massachusetts Historical Society; and during the next month he gave one hundred and forty thousand dollars to found the Peabody Academy of Science in connection with the Essex Institute in Salem. At about the same time he gave twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, of which his friend, Bishop McIlvaine, was then president. In 1867, too, he gave fifteen thousand dollars to Newburyport, for the public library. He gave to Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

During this visit he began the erection of a memorial church in the name of his sister, Mrs. J. P. Russell, and himself, to the memory of his mother, in Georgetown, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. It was dedicated in 1868, and John G. Whittier wrote a poem for the occasion.

The greatest of his American charities, the Southern Education Fund, was begun by him during this visit to America; by the gift to a board of trustees of one million dollars in available funds, and one million dollars in bonds of the State of Mississippi, which it was hoped the nature of the gift might impel that State to redeem, as it had been decided she was legally bound to do. But this hope has never yet been realized; and on his last visit, in 1869, Mr. Peabody added one million to the cash capital of the fund, making the whole gift three million dollars.

His health had already begun to fail before his last visit, in 1869. He was very desirous to meet once more the various boards which had in charge his princely charities, and particularly the trustees of the Southern Education Fund; and he accomplished that object.

The last visit of a public nature which Mr. Peabody made to his native town was in the summer of 1869, when he invited a number of personal friends, and several of the trustees of his various charities, to meet him at the Peabody Institute. Among the guests were Charles Sumner, Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-governor Clifford, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. Brief remarks were made by several of the guests, and Mr. Holmes read a short poem.

A remark of Mr. Peabody's, spoken at the reunion, is characteristic of his life and its objects. "It is sometimes hard for one who has devoted the best part of his life to the accumulation of money, to spend it for others; but practise it, and keep on practising it, and I assure you it comes to be a pleasure."

His last appearance in public was during the great Peace Jubilee, 1869, when he made a speech. He sought rest and renewed health at White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, but without success, and re-

turned to London in the hope that the change of air to his accustomed haunts might be of benefit to him. But he did not rally as he hoped, and, growing rapidly worse, he died November 4, 1869.

The highest honors were paid him, both in England and in his native country. A funeral service was performed over his coffin in Westminster Abbey, and the Bishop of London preached a funeral sermon in the Abbey on the Sunday following. The British war-ship "Monarch," one of the finest iron-clads in the British navy, was ordered by her Majesty's government to convey the remains of the philanthropist to his native land, and it was convoyed by an American war-ship, and also a French vessel detailed by the Emperor for that service. One of the royal princes, Prince Arthur, accompanied the expedition, and attended the funeral exercises in this country as the representative of his mother, the Queen.

The funeral fleet brought the body to Portland, Me., where it lay in state; thence it was brought to his native town, then called by his own name, where, after lying in state in the building which he had given, it was buried in the family lot which he had selected in Harmony Grove Cemetery. The funeral exercises were held in the Old South Church, on the site where in a former edifice he had attended divine service as a boy. The whole town was in mourning; great crowds of strangers filled the streets; the funeral oration was eloquently and fittingly pronounced by Robert C. Winthrop; and amid a wild snow-storm, which sprang up during the ceremonies, the solemn procession wound its slow way to the burial-place.

The following is a list, not wholly complete, but giving most of his larger contributions to charity, education and progress:

To the State of Maryland, money due him for negotiating State loan of \$8,000,000.....	\$60,000
To the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, including accrued interest.....	1,500,000
To the Southern Education Fund.....	3,000,000
To Yale College.....	150,000
To Harvard College.....	150,000
To the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem.....	140,000
To Phillips Academy, Andover.....	25,000
To the Peabody Institute, Peabody.....	200,000
To the Peabody High School, Peabody.....	2,000
To the Peabody Institute, Danvers.....	50,000
To the Massachusetts Historical Society.....	20,000
To Kenyon College, Ohio.....	25,000
To Newburyport for the Public Library.....	15,000
To the Memorial Church in Georgetown, Mass.....	100,000
To the library in Georgetown.....	5,000
To the library in Thetford, Vermont.....	5,500
To Kane's Arctic expedition.....	10,000
To different sanitary fairs.....	10,000
To unpaid moneys advanced to uphold the credit of States.....	40,000
To homes for the poor in London.....	2,500,000
Total.....	\$8,007,500

Besides these, Mr. Peabody made a large number of donations for various public purposes in sums ranging up to one thousand dollars, and extending back as far as 1835.

His great charitable gifts brought world-wide recognition during his life-time. The Queen, on his refusal of a baronetcy, sent him an autograph letter, which he had indicated as a gift which would be specially valued by him, and accompanied it by a miniature portrait of herself in enamel on gold, by Tilb, which is deposited at the Peabody Institute, Peabody, as a recognition of his munificent gift to the poor of London. In 1866 Congress ordered that a gold medal valued at five thousand dollars be given him for his great gift to the South. The city of London presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, and the Fishmongers' Company and Merchant Tailors' Fraternity, of the ancient London Guilds, honored him with membership in their bodies, the Fishmongers presenting their memorial in a gold box. These valued gifts were presented by Mr. Peabody, with other valuable papers and memorials, to the Peabody Institute in Peabody, where they are treasured in lasting remembrance of his benefactions.

FITCH POOLE, the son of Deacon Fitch Poole, was born June 13, 1803, in the house in Poole's Hollow in the South Parish of Danvers, built by his great-grandfather, John Poole, about 1757. He was educated in the common schools of the town, and having learned the trade of sheepskin and morocco manufacturer, he engaged in that business in a store close by his birth-place, and during many years was interested either by himself or in company with others in that branch of industry. He very early developed a decided taste for literary pursuits, and became a correspondent of the newspapers of the vicinity, sometimes treating of political matters and sometimes of the early history and traditions of the locality, in which he was deeply versed, and which he made a life-long study, becoming a recognized authority on antiquarian matters, and displaying a never-failing enthusiasm in research and in the discussion of all that pertained to town and early colonial history.

His reading was varied and extensive, and his writing was marked by a natural and expressive style, which showed the originality of his thought, and was constantly flavored with a piquancy of idea and expression springing from his keen and delicate sense of humor, a quality which entered largely into his genial and winning personality, and which made him through life a delightful companion whose everyday greeting had a cheerful and sunny influence, and who brought smiles into every company.

The artistic temperament was clearly shown in him, not only in his literary work, but in various other directions, particularly in a cleverness for caricature and humorous sketches with the pencil, and an aptitude for modelling in plaster, which was remarkable considering his lack of elementary training for such work. Some portrait busts, and also some original conceptions in plaster, particularly a series of representations of humorous characters in Irving's

"History of New York," show traces of distinct power and originality.

His fondness for the humorous, and his quickness of wit, made him, particularly in his younger days, the centre of a little band of choice spirits, whose amusing exploits are still remembered by many of the people of South Danvers.

The familiarity of intercourse in those early times, and the comparatively slight differences of social rank in the community, encouraged a sort of practical joking, which was as harmless as practical joking ever is, and more than usually original and witty in its methods. Many were the individuals who unwittingly made sport for these practical jokers, but it was rarely that any ill will grew out of their doings. The exhibition to friends for their criticism (sometimes adverse), of a portrait of Mr. Poole really made up by the subject's inserting his living head into a place cut in the canvas; orders given to new recruits in the militia to parade at novel seasons, and with surprising equipments; half the town induced to visit the scene of a remarkable chasm formed in the Square on April-fools' day—such were some of the odd fancies which furnished amusement for the town's people. One of the most characteristic and successful of these practical jokes was carried out by Mr. Poole in later life. In the early days of the Peabody Institute lectures, Professor Hitchcock, the eminent geologist, delivered a course of lectures on geology, and while in town he was entertained by Mr. Poole, and a large number of the people of the town were invited to meet him. When the time for refreshments arrived, the company was ushered into a well supplied supper room, and just at that moment the host was called away for a moment, and excused himself with a cordial invitation to his guests to help themselves to the good things before them. After the first descent upon the table a strange embarrassment stole over those who endeavored to dispense the refreshments. One would take off the cover from a dish, and hastily replace it; another found the oysters of surprising weight and texture; the cake could scarcely be lifted; the ice creams and custards could be carried about bodily by the spoons inserted in them; each new dish was more puzzling than the last. At length it dawned upon the brighter spirits, that here was truly a geological feast, and the laugh began. The oysters were pudding-stone; the cake was brick, frosted with plaster of Paris; custards and creams were of plaster colored, and moulded; sugar, cream, every detail of the banquet was of mineral origin, of plaster, or stone, or clay. When the fun began to subside, another door was thrown open, and a more edible repast was spread before the guests.

His intimate knowledge of the early history of his native place, and his facility in imitating the ancient style of writing, enabled him to reproduce more vividly than any other writer of his class the peculiar

life and color of those early times, with all its quaintness of diction and spelling, and its apparently unconscious humor of expression. Several of his poems and sketches, relating to the witchcraft times, are of unusual merit, particularly a ballad, widely circulated, entitled "Giles Corey and Goodwyfe Corey," which is an admirable reproduction of the old ballad style. Another well-known poem is that which was written for the centennial celebration at Danvers, "Giles Corey's Dream," which attained a wide celebrity, both for its poetical merits and the keen and thoughtful humor which pervades it. Mr. Poole's enjoyment of an innocent hoax induced him occasionally to introduce his old time sketches under the guise of veritable antiquities. One of the most remarkable of his efforts in this direction was brought out at the time of taking down the old South Meeting-house, in 1836, when a communication was received by a Salem paper, purporting to contain a copy of an old letter written by one Lawrence Conant, which described the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Prescott at the new meeting-house in the middle precinct of Salem in 1713, as seen by the writer. So perfect was the reproduction of the quaint language and spelling of the time, and so admirable the color of the composition and the apparent truthfulness of the details, describing personages prominent in the province, that it at first passed everywhere as genuine, and it was not till some acute antiquary detected a discrepancy of dates in the document that the deception was detected; and even long afterward the letter of Lawrence Conant was occasionally referred to as genuine. The paper is full of delightful touches of humor, and was only intended as a facetious *jeu d'esprit*, and was promptly and publicly acknowledged as such by Mr. Poole; but no amount of explanation has ever been able to destroy the authenticity of the document. About the same time he wrote a poem in the Scotch dialect called "Lament of the Bats inhabiting the old South Church," which has been greatly admired.

He was an ardent Whig, and afterwards a strong Republican, deeply interested in the anti-slavery movement, and always progressive in his ideas.

Some of his political papers were pointed and effective productions. During the Mexican War he wrote a series of articles for a Salem paper entitled "The Trial of James K. Polk for Murder." These were collected and printed in a pamphlet as a pleasant satire; a copy found its way to Mexico, where it was translated and circulated as a genuine historical document. Another political satire was his parody on "John Gilpin's Ride," written as the Carrier's Address of the Salem Register in 1852, beginning,—

"George Boutwell was a citizen
Of credit and renown."

He was frequently induced to favor the carrier boys by writing their annual address, which was sure to be sold if signed or known to be written by him. One

of these addresses was a poem of witchcraft times, entitled, "Witch-Dance and Banquet on Gallows Hill."

In 1859 he became the editor of a weekly paper in South Danvers called *The Wizard*, in whose columns appeared many of his best productions and most characteristic bits of humor, in which passing events were depicted with a spirit and wit which made the paper widely known.

In 1856 Mr. Poole was appointed librarian of the Peabody Institute Library in South Danvers, a position eminently congenial to his taste, and in which he won universal respect and esteem for his helpfulness and unflinching courtesy. He continued in this position during the remainder of his life.

His extremely modest and retiring disposition prevented him from making the use of his literary powers which others possessing abilities far less striking and unique might have made of them. He never attempted any large literary work, nor even collected such of his scattered pieces as might surely have won popular favor if they had been published in book form. He was happiest in his loved home, the old family homestead in which he was born and lived through all his three-score and ten years, and in which he died; among his friends, or quietly watching the effect of his writings on the small audience of his town's people. He cared little for public office, but his interest in education made him for many years a valued and progressive member of the school committee of the town; he represented Danvers in the General Court in 1841 and 1842, and was for a short time postmaster of Peabody under President Lincoln.

He died after a short illness on the 19th of August, 1873. It is to be hoped that some competent hand may undertake to collect his writings and gather the materials for an adequate memorial of his life, which would illustrate much that is deeply interesting of the life and growth of his native town.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.—The principal sources from which the writer has attained the facts for this sketch, are the History of the Town of Danvers, by J. W. Hanson, 1848; Salem Witchcraft, by Charles W. Upham, 1867, from which some passages have been taken directly; Annals of Salem, by Joseph B. Felt, 1849; "The Town of Peabody," a newspaper published March 25, 1873, by Albert Gould, pastor of the Methodist Church; the notes to the new edition of the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, by A. C. Goodell, Jr.; the Life of George Peabody, by Phebe A. Hanaford, 1870; The Danvers Centennial Celebration, 1852; The Life of Daniel P. King, by C. W. Upham; and many historical sketches by Fitch Poole.

The original records of the Salem Book of Grants and of the Town of Salem, and the records of the South Parish, have been carefully examined; and by the courtesy of Mr. Nathan H. Poor, the efficient town clerk of Peabody, the records of the town have

been examined for various data, and especially the war records. The files of the *Wizard*, during the civil war, furnished much valuable information.

The writer also desires to express his acknowledgments to Dr. Henry Wheatland for much kindly assistance; to Mr. William P. Upham and Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., the President of the Historico-Genealogical Society, for valuable information and suggestions; to Mr. J. P. Fernald for the use of articles on the Methodist and Catholic Churches; to Mr. Edgar W. Upton, who furnished the sketch of St. Paul's Mission; to Rev. J. W. Colwell, for full information relative to the South and West Peabody Churches; to Amos Merrill, Esq., for information relative to war records, and for an article on the Universalist Church; to Mr. J. Warren Upton, the Librarian of the Peabody Institute in Peabody, Mr. William H. Little, Mr. Arthur F. Poole, Mr. George F. Osborne, Mr. Nathan A. Bushby, and Mr. A. P. White, the historian of Danvers in this volume; and to the pastors and officers of the various churches, who readily furnished information in their power.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

EBENEZER SUTTON.

Ebenezer Sutton was born in Danvers, September 11, 1803. In 1855 Danvers was divided into two towns, North and South Danvers, and in 1868 the name of South Danvers was changed to Peabody. It was in that part of Danvers which is now Peabody that Mr. Sutton was born. The father of Mr. Sutton, William Sutton, married April 14, 1799, Elizabeth Treadwell, and had William, who was the late General Sutton, July 26, 1800, and Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, as above stated, September 11, 1803. William Sutton, the father of William and Ebenezer, was a leather-dresser by trade, but during many years before his death carried on, aside from his legitimate trade, extensive woolen mills at North Andover. He was at one time representative to the State Legislature, and was for some years president of the Danvers Bank. He died at Danvers, February 26, 1832.

The father of William Sutton was Richard, who was born in Ipswich, December 12, 1736. His trade also was that of a leather-dresser, and he lived and died in Ipswich. He married in 1758 Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Foster, of Ipswich, and had the following children: Elizabeth, 1759; Susanna, 1761; Mary, 1763; Catherine, 1764; Catherine, 1765; Catherine, again, 1766; Mary, again, 1770; William, February 15, 1773; Sarah, 1775; Richard, 1777, and Richard again, 1780. He married, second, October 25, 1807, Rebecca, daughter of

William and Elizabeth Foster, and had no children. He died December 12, 1825.

The father of Richard was William Sutton, who was born at Ipswich, October 5, 1699. He married in 1725 Susanna, daughter of Moses and Susanna Kimball, and had the following children: Ebenezer, baptized December 29, 1728; Richard, December 12, 1736; Susanna, July 20, 1740, who married Thomas Kimball, and died September 16, 1828. The father, William Sutton, died at Cape Breton in 1745.

The father of the last William was Richard Sutton, who was born in Reading, August 5, 1674, and removed to Ipswich before February, 1695-96. In the records he is called both shoemaker and farmer. By a wife Susanna he had Richard, born in Ipswich, February 9, 1696-97, who became a leather-dresser; William, born in Ipswich, October 5, 1699, and perhaps others. He died in Ipswich April 23, 1702.

The father of the last Richard was Richard Sutton, who was born, perhaps, in Roxbury about the year 1650. He removed to Reading about 1673, where he bought an estate, which he sold January 8, 1679, to Nathaniel Goodwin and Thomas Nichols. He served while in Reading in King Philip's War, and after the sale of his estate removed to Charlestown. The name of his wife was Katharine.

The father of the last Richard was Richard Sutton, an early settler in Roxbury. Various records in England disclose the name of Richard Sutton; but the English family, to which the American ancestors belonged, has never been precisely defined. Nor is the date of his arrival in New England known. He is spoken of without date in the ancient book of records of houses and lands in Roxbury as having sixteen acres of land more or less, lately the land of Henry Farnum. On the 7th of October, 1650, as shown by the Suffolk Deeds, Book I., page 128, he conveyed, for the consideration of two oxen, six acres of land in Roxbury to Governor Thomas Dudley. In 1656 he was a surveyor of highways. On the 10th of March, 1658, he bought of Simon and Ann Bradstreet, of Andover, a dwelling-house in Andover, with an orchard and land, including about eight acres, and is called in the deeds husbandman and weaver. He probably removed to Andover about 1658, and remained there until he sold his estate, February 6, 1664, to George Abbot. The signatures to the deed are Richard Sutton and Rachael Sutton, thus disclosing the name of his wife. On the 14th of May, 1670, he bought of Samuel Hutchinson, of Reading, for the consideration of three hundred pounds, a house with lands in Reading, and removed to that town about 1673. Between 1670 and 1673 his wife died, and there are indications in the records that he was married a second time. Nothing is known of him after the last date, except that he served in King Philip's War with his son, and there is no record of the place and date of his death.

Ebenezer Sutton, the subject of this sketch, was a

man of marked and positive characteristics. Entirely independent in thought and action, he pursued his own methods quietly and unostentatiously, but with a constantly pushing vigor, which measured and overleaped every obstacle in the way of success. Like all men of that stamp, he formed accurate estimates of character, and in accordance with those estimates he was drawn irresistibly towards some and away from others; and persuasion and argument failed to change either his estimates or treatment of the men whom his unerring judgment had measured.

He was liberal and generous in the truest sense. He did not give of the large wealth he had accumulated because gifts were asked, or because he was expected to give, or because refusal would be likely to affect his popularity. There is too much of such generosity in the world,—indeed, so much that it is impossible to decide where it is genuine and where it is false. The generosity of Mr. Sutton followed his heart, and where that went his hand went also.

Aside from his regular business, he had avocations in which he felt an earnest interest. He was a director in the Eastern Railroad, the colonel at one time of the Essex Regiment, and generally interested in the affairs of his native town. He married, April 4, 1829, Eliza, daughter of Jonathan Dusten, of Danvers, and had two sons,—Ebenezer, who died August 24, 1839, and Ebenezer Dale, who was born February 7, 1848, and died November 13, 1862. Thus, when Mr. Sutton died, December 11, 1864, he died childless, leaving a widow, who is still living in a serene old age, passing the summer months at her summer residence at Centre Harbor in New Hampshire, and the remainder of the year in Peabody.

ELIJAH UPTON.

Elijah Upton is a descendant of John Upton, the ancestor of all the name in this country as far as known. Tradition (apparently well supported) relates that he came from Scotland, and that he was one of the Scottish prisoners taken by Cromwell, either at the battle of Dunbar, September 3, 1650, or at the battle of Worcester, twelve months later. Tradition also reports that his wife's name was Eleanor Stuart, a woman of Scottish birth, and a strong adherent of the unfortunate royal house of Stuart. We are told that she had anticipated his coming, and was here upon his arrival, in about 1652. It would seem probable that all of their children were born in Salem Village (now Peabody). We first find his name on the records at Salem December 26, 1658. It is pretty certain he was not a member of any Congregational Church, for, though a man of large means and good character, he was not admitted a freeman of the colony until April 18, 1691, after the revolution in England, and after some modifications had been made in the freeman's oath in Massachusetts.

About 1678 John moved to Reading, Mass., where he had previously built a large and substantial house, which in his will he called "the homestead." It is still in a good state of preservation, and is owned by some of his descendants. *Elijah Upton*, the chief subject of this sketch, was a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Putnam) Upton, born in North Reading, Mass., August 4, 1785; married, first, July 2, 1809, Phebe Wood, born in what is now Peabody March 23, 1787, and died there July 12, 1821; married, second, November 9, 1821, Ruth (Harrington) Downing, who died June 1, 1842. *Elijah* came to what is now Peabody in his youth, and served his apprenticeship as a tanner with Captain Dennison Wallis. He was at different times in partnership with Joseph Tufts and Caleb L. Frost. Mr. Upton was the first man in this town to manufacture glue, and by his sagacity and enterprise built up an extensive business in this article. He was a large owner and operator in real estate, and this town is more indebted to him than any other man for erecting dwellings, for opening streets and avenues, levelling hills and raising valleys, to make eligible sites for buildings. He was much interested in missionary and denominational enterprises, the abolition of slavery and the temperance reform, being a liberal donor to objects which commended themselves to his regard. He was a man of extensive reading and sound judgment. He died at Brattleboro', Vermont, March 25, 1860. His only child, *Elijah Wood*, was born February 24, 1811.

ELIJAH WOOD UPTON.

Elijah Wood Upton, only child of *Elijah* and *Phebe* (Wood) Upton, was born February 24, 1811. He received as a youth more educational advantages than was usual at that time. He was three years in Hopkinton, N. H., at Mr. John O. Ballard's school, where he made many life-long friends. He afterwards, for several years, attended a private school in Salem, Mass.

When quite a young man, he took an active interest in the business enterprises of his father, and at the early age of twenty years became a partner in the glue business, and later, after the retirement of his father, he assumed the entire charge of what has since been known as the Essex Glue Company. In 1847 he formed a partnership with Theophilus W. and Nathaniel Walker, and they further increased the business until it has been an important branch of the business enterprises of Peabody. About the same time the firm built and established the Danvers Bleachery, which has always done an extensive business. It remained under the control of this firm until about twenty years ago, and then was made into a stock company.

Mr. Upton, from his early connection with his father's tannery, was always interested in that branch of industry in this town. He was not largely en-

gaged in public affairs, preferring a business life, which was congenial to him. He was, however, sent for two years as representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, and was director and for a considerable time President of the Warren National Bank of Danvers. He was also, for many years, a director in the National Bank of Redemption in Boston. He visited Europe several times, his first visit being in 1851, at the time of the First International Exhibition, in which he was much interested. He was the person consulted by George Peabody in London in regard to the first donation made by him to the South Danvers Public Library, and also concerning the building erected for its accommodation.

He was a man of public spirit, of generous impulses and of refined manners. Mr. Upton died October 6, 1881.

JOSEPH POOR.

Joseph Poor was born July 7, 1805, in Danvers. That part of Danvers in which he lived was incorporated May 18, 1855, as South Danvers, and its name was changed to Peabody by an Act of the General Court passed April 13, 1868. His father, *Joseph Poor*, carried on the business of a tanner, and he was brought up to the same trade, attending the schools of his native town, and, when old enough to be of service, working a part of the time in the tannery of his father. At the age of eighteen his time was given to him, and from that time he earned his own support.

After his father's death he carried on the tanner's business alone, and from that time until his death his business career was one of uninterrupted success.

Mr. Poor married *Eliza Munroe*, of Danvers, and had eleven children. These were *Sally*, born in 1830; *Warren Augustus*, in 1832, who married *Hariet Waterman*; *Mary E.*, in 1834; *Ellen*, in 1835, who married *James W. Kelley*; *Leverett*, in 1838, who married *Jennie Emerson*; *Lizzie*, in 1840; *Lucinda*, in 1842; *George H.*, in 1844, who married *Susie R. Bond*; *Albert F.*, in 1846, who married *Sarah F. Weed*; *Joseph H.*, in 1848, who married *Maggie Linehan*, and *Martha H.*, in 1850.

His sound business traits were often called into the service of his fellow-citizens, and for many years he was Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of South Danvers and Peabody. He was also a Director of the Warren Five Cents Savings Bank of Peabody, and one of the original trustees of the Peabody Institute. No better estimate of his character can be given than that of one of his fellow-citizens who, during more than forty years enjoyed his acquaintance and friendship, and had the best opportunities for forming it. He says: "Many were the valuable traits of character possessed by Mr. Poor that might be dwelt upon with interest. I knew him from my youth, was when a boy of twelve years of age employed by him, and was intimate with him until his death. As head-

vanced in age he became a strong advocate of moral reform in all its branches, an earnest Abolitionist, a warm-hearted, sincere Temperance man, always carrying out his opinions at the ballot-box, even if he stood alone. He never shrank from saying and doing, as a politician, what he believed to be right, and calmly and sternly moved forward towards the accomplishment of his aim. As a business man, he did not exhibit that headlong activity and bustle which are so often mistaken for business capacity, but moved slowly on, seeing his way clear as he went, and keeping himself safe in all business transactions.

He was a thoroughly religious man, always contributing liberally to purposes of benevolence and charity, and when the feebleness of advancing age compelled him to relinquish business, he felt even a deeper interest than before in those higher pursuits which chasten and ennoble life."

Mr. Poor died in Peabody, August 24, 1884.

JAMES PUTNAM KING.

James Putnam King was born in that part of Danvers which is now Peabody, November 8, 1817. His father, Samuel King, and his grandfather, Zachariah King, were hard-working successful farmers.

The subject of this sketch was one of five brothers, three of whom were farmers, all located in the same neighborhood, which, by reason of the large and valuable land-holdings of the King family, for more than a hundred years, has by common consent been given the name of "The Kingdom."

James attended the district school until sixteen years of age, then worked on his father's farm until his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, to Wealthy M. Ferrin, of Madison, N. H., by whom he had two sons.

At the time of his marriage he commenced his career as a farmer on his own account by working on shares, a most excellent farm in the neighborhood. By his great physical powers, temperate habits, industry and prudence he became one of the most successful farmers in the county, and his life has answered emphatically in the affirmative, that question so often asked by agricultural writers and speakers, "Does farming pay?" He followed Salem Market for twenty-five years, selling his own vegetable products.

Mr. King early took an earnest interest in the Abolition cause, was a Whig in politics, and has been a strong Republican since the formation of that party.

He was a member of the Legislature of 1854, has been overseer of the poor for thirty-three consecutive years, and a trustee or vice-president of the Essex Agricultural Society for more than twenty years.

Mr. King is a forcible and effective speaker, and his long practical experience enables him to add much interest to the discussions at Farmer's Institutes,

and being a strictly temperate man in principle and practice, he renders efficient aid to the temperance cause.

His judgment of farm property is valued so highly that his services are in frequent demand in appraisals. Late in life he married for a second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bancroft, who was a sister of his first wife.

He is known and respected throughout the county as few men are, and now, at seventy years of age, is in the full vigor of life and presents a living example of what may be accomplished by a temperate, industrious, prudent farm life in Essex County.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

MARBLEHEAD.

BY SAMUEL ROADS, JR.

Indian History—Nanepashemet the King—Relics found in Marblehead.

THE exceedingly unique and interesting peninsula which forms the subject of this sketch, is situated at the south-eastern corner of Essex County, Massachusetts, sixteen miles north-east of Boston. The township comprises three thousand seven hundred acres, and is about four miles in length, from north-east to south-west, being from one and one-half to two miles in breadth. The surface is to a great extent irregular and rocky, and considerably elevated above the land of the surrounding country. Connected by a narrow isthmus with the mainland is a smaller peninsula, rather more than a mile in length and about half a mile wide, containing about three hundred acres. This peninsula, from the earliest settlement of the town, has been known as the "Great Neck."

Between the "Neck" jutting out so boldly into the Atlantic Ocean and the rocky coast of the main land, is a beautiful sheet of water, a mile and a half long, and a half a mile wide, forming one of the most excellent harbors on the New England Coast.

At the time of the landing of our fathers upon a coast so barren and uninviting, as it must have appeared to them, they found the entire section of Eastern Massachusetts inhabited by a race of men, the remnants of what but a few years before the coming of the white man had been a large and powerful tribe of Indians. They were of the tribe of Naumkeags, then under the jurisdiction of the Squaw Sachem of Saugus, the widow of the great Nanepashemet, who, in his lifetime, had been a chief whose power and authority no neighboring tribe dared question. But war and pestilence, those two dread enemies of the human race, had made sad havoc among the Naumkeags; and however desirous they

